

STUDY OF CHILDREN IN CHILDREN'S HOMES IN NEPAL

Volume I: Main Text



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CDO	Chief District Officer
CWIN	Child Workers in Nepal Concern Center
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ENT	Ear, Nose and Throat
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HMG/N	His Majesty's Government of Nepal
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
INSEC	Informal Sector Service Center
MLD	Ministry of Local Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
NDHS	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
MWCSW	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
OSP	Out of School Programs
SD	Standard Deviation
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
SWC	Social Welfare Council
UNICEF	United Nation's Children Fund
USAID	US Agency for International Development
VDC	Village Development Committee
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The first children's home in Nepal was established more than 100 years ago. There were very few child homes until 1990. However, their numbers have dramatically increased in the recent years. Since there has been no systematic study of children's homes, there is virtually no information on the status of children's homes and children staying in these homes. This study was carried out to fill this information gap.

The study was carried out in eight locations covering 11 districts in Nepal. These locations were selected because of the concentration of homes in these locations. A total of 351 homes were listed in these locations and attempt was made to solicit information from all the homes. Because of refusals by some homes the study covered 335 homes. Besides information about the homes, information on individual children under 18 years was also collected. Altogether information on 8,821 children was collected.

Findings

Status of Children's Homes

- Nearly one-half (54%) of homes had been established for less than four years.
- Out of 335 homes, 81 percent were registered with the government offices, while the remaining were operating without any registration.
- Out of 335 homes studied, 72 percent were in the Kathmandu valley and only 28 percent were in the seven locations outside the valley.
- The majority of homes (58%) had less than 25 children while only a few (3%) were really big homes with 100 or more children.
- On average, homes that had been in operation for four or less years had fewer (20) children compared to older homes that had been in operation for more than 10 years (average 62). However, the growth rate of children was comparatively lower in older homes than in newer ones.
- Eighty-seven percent of children were admitted for non-conflict related reasons. However, 9 percent of children were admitted because of conflict-related reasons. A very high proportion (61%) of children admitted due to conflict were in newer (<4 years) homes.
- Five to ten children per caretaker was the most frequently observed ratio in most of the homes.
- Among the facilities first aid kit was the most ubiquitous. Very few homes had the provision of a separate sick room.
- Only about one-half of the homes had their own playground.
- One-third of the homes had inadequate sleeping rooms and only about 40 percent of homes had safe (boiled and filtered or treated) drinking water.
- Fifty-five percent of homes had either a medical staff within their premises or had arranged for a medical personnel's periodic visit to the home.
- A little more than one-third of the homes (34%) had the experience of dealing with psychologically traumatized children and nearly one half of them (49%) had trained or experienced staff to deal with them.

- The most preferred group for admission in the homes both within (75%) and outside the valley (55%) was children with parents deceased (double orphan).
- Conflict-affected children were the priority group for admission in 32 percent of homes in the Kathmandu valley and 16 percent of homes in the other surveyed districts.
- All the homes except 12 of them had the provision of sending their children either to private or public schools.
- The majority of homes had the policy of keeping the children till they completed their school (51%). Other frequently reported policies were that children stayed till they obtained a job (42%) or till they became capable enough to earn their livelihood (40%).
- A relatively high number of children (2,286) had left the homes in the last one year, with nearly one-third (789) having returned to their families, slightly less (692) having graduated from the homes and 142 who had run away from the homes.
- Individual charity and donations were the most frequently (62%) reported source of funding for the homes. Several (32%) of the homes also reported that they had their own internal funding sources.
- Five percent of the homes mentioned that they had not faced any major problem in running their homes.
- The lack of adequate funds to run the homes was the most frequently reported problem followed by the lack of a residential place and difficulties in coping with the ever-increasing number of displaced children.

Status of Children in Children's Homes

- There was a higher percentage of boys (57%) than girls (43%) among the 8,821 children surveyed from the 335 homes. Children in the homes were mostly (92%) of hill-origin groups (i.e., hill high caste, *Janjati* and *Dalits*). Children of Tarai origin were less represented (only 8%).
- Over half (56%) of the children were either single or double orphaned. Three percent of the children in the Kathmandu valley lost their parents due to conflict-related reasons, whereas in the homes outside the valley, this figure was double (6%).
- Most children were from the hill districts (48%), followed by Tarai (23%) and mountain (20%) districts. Dang (84%) and Bharatpur (77%) were the two main locations where the homes had admitted the highest proportion of children from within the same districts. In other places the children were mostly from outside the district.
- Over 87 percent of the children were displaced from their communities due to non-conflict-related reasons, while nine percent of them were displaced due to conflict-related reasons. The proportions of conflict-affected children were generally higher in the homes of mid-western and far-western Nepal, and children displaced due to conflict-related reasons were mostly from districts known for a high intensity of conflict.
- Virtually all school age children in the homes were enrolled in schools or had participated in formal or out-of-school programs. However, the number according to age and grades indicated that these children were starting schooling late or there was quite a bit of class repetition.
- Over 7 percent of the children had some kind of health problems that required ongoing medical care. The five most frequent health problems among children in the homes were ENT, skin, waterborne diseases, arthritis and mental illness.
- Over 41 percent of children in the homes were stunted (-2SD) while 29 percent were underweight (-2SD). About 4 percent of these children were wasted (-2SD). These indices

show that the nutritional status of children in the homes was better than average Nepalese children (6-59 months) as reported in the 2001 NDHS (MOH, 2002).

- Children in the Kathmandu valley were less often stunted (40%) and underweight (28%) compared to those outside the valley.
- Wasting was more prevalent among children displaced due to conflict (6%) than among children displaced due to reasons other than conflict (3%).
- Overall, 8 percent of children in the homes were disabled.
- About one child in ten had some kind of health problems that required ongoing medical care.
- About one-third of the children in homes had to be taken to a medical professional for treatment in the last 12 months.
- Overall, three percent of children were found to be suffering from psychological problems during the survey period. These problems were found to a larger extent among children from the far and mid-western Nepal than among children from eastern Nepal. The extent of the problem was quite high among those who were displaced from their communities due to conflict-related reasons (9%) compared to those who were displaced due to non-conflict related reasons (3%). The incidence was significantly higher among those who had lost both or any one parent due to conflict-related reasons (12%) compared to those who lost their parents due to non-conflict related reasons (3%).
- Overall 70 percent of children had maintained contact with their families or relatives at least once in last 12 months.

Conclusions

- There is a high concentration of children's homes in the Kathmandu valley.
- Most children's homes are formal, i.e., registered. However, one-fifth of children's homes operate informally, i.e., without any registration.
- The condition of the physical facilities of most of the homes was generally good, but facilities of a small proportion (5%) were in very poor condition.
- There was a dramatic increase in the number of children in the homes over the last two years. The proportion of conflict-affected children among recent admissions is also increasing.
- Children in homes were mostly school age children.
- Most homes had made reasonable arrangements for schooling of their school age children. They generally preferred to send children to private schools.
- Very few homes were able to afford a medical staff but many have arranged for periodic visits of medical personnel. However, most of them have made reasonable arrangement for Vitamin A capsule for their children.
- Children staying in homes outside the Kathmandu valley were more likely to have one or both of their parents dead because of conflict.
- Children admitted due to conflict affected reasons were much more likely to be psychologically traumatized.
- Individual charity or donations were the most common source of funding for the homes.
- The nutritional status of the children in the homes was better than the average Nepalese children.
- Most of the children had maintained contact with their families.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context

Present day children's homes are the modern day version of the orphanages of the past. There was a rapid increase in the number of children's homes, especially after the First World War. This was necessitated by the large scale displacement and hardships of the people in several countries due to the war (Pradhan, 2001).

In Nepal, the first children's home which was established formally in 1953, was known as '*Paropkar Anathalaya*'. Similar homes called "*Dudh Khane Bachha Palne Adda*" (office for care of infants) and "Charitable Society" were started informally in 1919 and 1904 in Sifal and Tripureshwor of Kathmandu valley, respectively. Besides this, a children's home called "*Handikhane Pathsala*" which started informally in 1914, is now one of the leading formal children's home in Biratnagar (Pradhan, 2001).

Anecdotal information provides a picture of an increasing number of children's homes in the urban areas in recent years, especially in the Kathmandu valley, where the number of children from outlying districts and specifically those impacted by the insurgency is increasing at an alarming rate. However, the extent of children displaced from these communities and being looked after in the children's homes are still not known since no survey has been conducted to ascertain the extent of the displacement problem. Similarly, the conditions in which children live in these homes are also not known. This study was undertaken to fill some of this information gap.

This study was sponsored by the USAID/Nepal through ORC Macro and carried out by New ERA. The results of this study sheds light on the status of children in children's homes and the condition of the children's homes as well. The findings of this study will help those interested in improving the condition of the children in Nepal in general and those displaced from their families in particular.

The study team also collected some information on recent enrollment trends in schools in the areas which were selected for the study of children's homes. A brief separate note has been prepared on the enrollment patterns. This provides some indication of the impact of the on-going conflict on the children of the country.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of this study are to:

- identify and prepare a list of existing children's homes (formal/informal) in the selected study areas;
- assess the status of children in the homes; and
- assess the trend in the number of children admitted in the homes in recent years when the on-going conflict intensified.

1.3 Study Method

The survey methodology used in this study is described below.

1.3.1 Selection of Study Areas

The specific areas identified for this study included one metropolitan and three sub-metropolitan cities, 8 municipalities and 25 peri-urban areas of 11 purposively selected districts (Table 1.1). These areas were selected because most of the children's homes were expected to be located there. The study team visited all the wards in these urban locations and part of the Village Development Committees (VDCs) adjacent to the urban areas for identification and listing of the children's homes in those areas.

Table 1.1: Study Area by District and Development Region

Development Region	District	Area Surveyed
Eastern	Morang	Biratnagar sub-metropolis
Central	Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Chitwan and Nawalparasi	Kathmandu metropolis, Lalitpur sub-metropolis, Bhaktapur, Madhyapur Thimi and Bharatpur municipalities and Bishnu Budhanilakantha, Mahankal, Kapan, Gongabu, Dhapashi, Manamajhu, Goldhunga, Tokha, Matatirtha, Mahadevsthan, Tinthana, Duwakot, Suryabinayak, Godawari, Lamatar, Chapagaun, Bhainshepati, Dhapakhel and Gaindakot VDCs
Western	Kaski	Pokhara sub-metropolis
Mid-Western	Dang, Surkhet and Banke	Ghorahi, Tulsipur, Birendranagar and Nepalganj municipalities and Kohalpur and Bhawanipur VDCs
Far-Western	Kailali	Dhangadhi municipality and Malakheti, Geta and Shreepur VDCs
Total	11	37

1.3.2 Study Populations

Two study populations were identified. The first study population is the children's homes in Nepal. Due to time and resource constraints it was not possible to cover all children's homes in Nepal. However, this study did cover 335 operating children's homes in Nepal in the most important areas where children's homes are located. The study covered virtually all children's homes in the Kathmandu valley. The only homes missed in the valley were those which refused to provide information to the teams.

The other study population is the children in the children's homes. This study considers only children below 18 years for whom detailed information was collected. However, in some children's homes there were persons being looked after by the homes who were already over 18 years. They had been admitted when they were below 18 years but were still residing in the homes as they were unable to support themselves independently.

1.3.3 Identification of the Homes

The children's homes in the study areas were identified through three main approaches (Table 1.2). The first approach was the review of lists of homes prepared by the central level supporting institutions. These institutions comprised both government and non-government organizations like Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MWCSW), Ministry of Local Development (MLD), Social Welfare Council (SWC), UNICEF, Child Workers in Nepal Concern Center (CWIN), Child NGO Federation, etc. The second approach was

homes were concentrated. Children's homes in Nepal are mostly located in urban areas or district headquarters. Although the study did not cover all 75 districts and all district headquarters or municipalities, it did cover all areas where homes are highly concentrated. As would be evident from Table 1.3, the distribution of homes is very uneven. Kathmandu valley alone had nearly three-fourth of the total homes in eight areas with high concentration of homes. It is the study team's estimate that about 80 percent of the homes in Nepal were covered by this study.

The distribution of children's homes surveyed, the total number of children residing in the homes and the number of children actually surveyed is provided in Table 1.3. The relatively large discrepancy between the total number of children resident in these homes and those actually surveyed occurred for two reasons. First, as mentioned earlier, children age 18 and above were excluded. Second some homes (e.g. SOS homes) provided information about the home but did not provide information on individual children residing in these homes.

The distribution of homes by location clearly indicated a concentration of children's homes and number of children in the Kathmandu Valley and consequently in the Hill Districts.

Table 1.3: Study Coverage

Location	Total Homes Surveyed		Total Children in the Homes ^{1/}		Total Children Surveyed ^{2/}		Mean No. of Children per Home
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Biratnagar	4	1.2	100	1.0	91	1.0	25.0
Kathmandu Valley	241	71.9	7,797	74.2	7,006	79.4	32.4
Bharatpur	20	6.0	431	4.1	407	4.6	21.6
Pokhara	30	9.0	973	9.3	531	6.0	32.4
Dang	9	2.7	127	1.2	121	1.4	14.1
Nepalgunj	16	4.8	574	5.5	443	5.0	35.9
Birendranagar	7	2.1	329	3.1	58	0.7	47.0
Dhangadhi	8	2.4	172	1.6	164	1.9	21.5
Sub-groups							
Kathmandu Valley	241	71.9	7,797	74.2	7,006	79.4	32.4
Out of Kathmandu Valley	94	28.1	2,706	25.8	1,815	20.6	28.8
Hill Districts	307	91.6	9,657	91.9	8,123	92.1	31.5
Terai Districts	28	8.4	846	8.1	698	7.9	30.2
Total	335	100.0	10,503	100.0	8,821	100.0	31.4

Note: 1/ Includes those above 18 years

2/ Includes only those under 18 years and for whom the homes provided information.

1.3.5 Data Collection

Data for this study was collected through individual interviews, review of records and direct observations and measurements. Four different data collection instruments were used in this study (Appendix – V). These instruments were pre-tested in the Kathmandu valley before finalization. The instruments and the data collection techniques used are shown below:

Data collection Instrument	Purpose	Data Collection Technique
Information on Children's Homes	For collecting data and information on children's homes	Interview with knowledgeable and responsible persons
Home Observation Sheet	To record observations on the physical facilities, health status of children and general environment of the homes	Observation
Child Questionnaire	To collect information on individual children	Interview with caretakers, officials records and measurements
Educational Institution Questionnaire	To collect information on enrollment trends	Interview with officials of the schools and the district education office

Eighteen teams, each consisting of a supervisor and two interviewers, conducted the fieldwork. The fieldwork started on March 08, 2005 and was completed on April 15, 2005. The supervisors and interviewers went through one-week of rigorous training on the administration of the data collection instruments. Training included discussions, role play and field practice.

1.3.6 Data Processing

Since data collected were mostly in quantifiable form, they were entered into the computers and edited using FoxPro software package. The data sets were then transferred to SPSS/PC/Plus files for further analysis.

1.4 Study Limitations

The study does not cover all children's homes in the country nor was the sample selected in any rigorous statistical manner. However, the study covers all the development regions in the country and all locations where children's homes are concentrated. Accordingly, it is felt that the findings of this study do provide a reasonable representation of the status of children's homes in Nepal and children in these homes.

The study teams were unable to collect information from 16 of the 351 homes selected because of refusals or because they only had children age 18 or above. Similarly, the study teams also could not collect information on children residing in four SOS villages (children's homes). However, the number of homes and children covered by this study are large enough to be generalizable to the country as a whole with reasonable confidence.

1.5 Presentation

The findings from this study are presented in two volumes. The first volume presents the results on the status of children's homes and the children in these homes, while the second volume includes an inventory of children's homes in Nepal.

2.0 STATUS OF CHILDREN'S HOMES

This chapter has six sections. The first section presents the information on the profile of children's homes. The second, third and fourth sections of this chapter deal with admission policy, housing arrangement and exit and rehabilitation policies of the homes. The last two sections present information on funding sources and major problems encountered by the homes.

2.1 Profile

The findings on registration status, size of homes, admission trend, staffing pattern, physical facilities and duration of operation of the homes are presented in this section. It also includes information on trafficking and drug abuse among children in these homes.

2.1.1 Registration Status

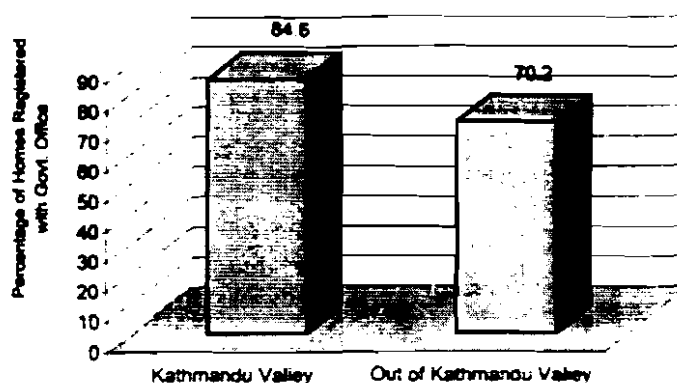
According to the amended Association Registration Act 1977 all children's homes run by NGOs need to be registered at the Chief District Administration Offices located in any of the 75 districts across the country specifying the name, address, objective and source of funding including the names of the management committee members. Almost all of the NGOs in Nepal are registered with a CDO office and some are also registered with the Social Welfare Council (SWC), a government body established to coordinate and facilitate NGOs and INGOs in Nepal. By law a children's home also needs a legal registration certificate from a CDO office to operate in Nepal.

Table 2.1: Registration Status of Children Homes

Location	No. of Children's Homes Surveyed	Registered		Not Registered	
		No.	%	No.	%
Birattapur	4	4	100	0	0.0
Kathmandu valley	241	204	84.6	37	15.4
Bharatpur	20	15	75.0	5	25.0
Polchra	30	20	66.7	10	33.3
Dang	9	8	88.9	1	11.1
Nepalgunj	16	11	68.8	5	31.2
Birendranagar	7	2	28.6	5	71.4
Dhangadhi	8	6	75.0	2	25.0
Kathmandu valley	241	204	84.6	37	15.4
Out of Kathmandu valley	94	66	70.2	28	29.8
Total	335	270	80.6	65	19.4

Table 2.1 shows that most of the children's homes surveyed were registered with a recognized government institution at the central or local level. Of the 335 homes visited, there were 270 homes (81%) that were registered while a relatively smaller percentage of them (19%) had been operating without

Fig. 2.1: Registration Status of Children's Homes



being registered. The proportion of unregistered homes outside the Kathmandu valley was higher (Fig. 2.1). The highest proportion of unregistered homes was found in Birendranagar (71%). Most unregistered homes had been receiving financial support from individuals or groups in some foreign countries or from religious institutions and as reported they did not feel it was necessary to have the government registration since they were only involved in the charity business.

2.1.2 Size of Homes and Trend in Number of Children

The survey was conducted in a total of 335 homes that housed varying numbers of children from different age groups and family backgrounds. Table 2.2 presents the total number of children housed by the surveyed homes as per the information received from respondents and includes even those children who had been sent to other hostels by the surveyed home for studies or other purposes. The majority of homes had less than 25 children while only a few (3%) were really big homes i.e., with one hundred or more children.

Table 2.2: Distribution of Homes According to the Number of Children

No of Children	Home		Total children	
	No.	%	No.	%
<10	67	20.0	371	3.5
10-24	128	38.2	1999	19.0
25-99	129	38.5	5676	54.0
≥100	11	3.3	2457	23.4
Total	335	100.0	10503*	100.0

Note* Includes total children reported by the homes

New homes, in general, had fewer children compared to older homes because they had increased capacities to accommodate more children over the years. As shown in Table 2.3 the homes that had been in operation for 10 or more years had the largest numbers of children with an average of 62. Homes that had been in operation for 4 years or less had just about 20 children.

Table 2.3: Average Number of Children in Children's Homes by Operation Duration

Duration of Operation	Number of Homes Surveyed	Total Children in the Homes	Mean No. of Children Per Homes
	No.	No.	No.
<4 years	181	3,585	19.8
5-9 years	86	2,698	31.4
≥10 years	68	4,220	62.1
Total	335	10,503	31.3

There had been a considerable increase in the number of children staying in the surveyed homes in recent years both in the Kathmandu valley and outside (Table 2.4). This trend was evident in all the locations in Biratnagar and Dang. The majority of homes were relatively new (≤ 4 years) and

Table 2.4: Number of Children in Children's Homes in Different Years

Location	Number of Children in the Children's Homes				
	2059 (2002/03)	2060 (2003/04) No.	Increase Over 2059 (%)	2061 (2004/05)	Increase Over 2060 (%)
Biratnagar	99	105	6.1	100	-4.8
Kathmandu valley	5,767	6,744	16.9	7,797	15.6
Bharatpur	267	357	33.7	431	20.7
Pokhara	776	903	16.4	973	7.8
Ghorahi & Tulsipur	165	164	-0.7	127	22.6
Nepalgunj	494	581	10.6	574	9.3
Birendranagar	301	298	-1.0	329	10.4
Dhangadhi	148	165	11.5	172	4.2
Kathmandu valley	5,767	6,744	16.9	7,797	15.6
Out of Kathmandu valley	2,250	2,573	14.4	2,706	5.2
Duration of Operation					
<2 years	0	560	N.R.	1,212	16.4
2-4 years	1,590	2,133	34.2	2,373	11.3
5-9 years	2,652	2,697	1.7	2,698	0.04
≥10 years	3,775	3,927	4.0	4,220	7.5
Types of Homes					
Children (General)	7,405	8,602	16.2	9,734	13.2
Disabled	612	715	16.8	769	7.6
Total	8,017	9,317	16.2	1,0503	12.7

Note: N.R. = Not relevant.

the highest growth in numbers of children was observed in these homes. The rate of growth in the number of children was much lower in the older homes (Table 2.4 & Fig. 2.2).

As a result of the on-going conflict there has been a significant increase in the number of internally displaced families as well as children. This is expected to exert pressure on new admission to existing homes. This admission pressure seems to have been addressed mostly by the opening of new homes (Table 2.3) rather than admitting more children into existing homes. The highest proportion of admissions due to conflict related reasons was observed in very new homes (< 2 years) (Table 2.5).

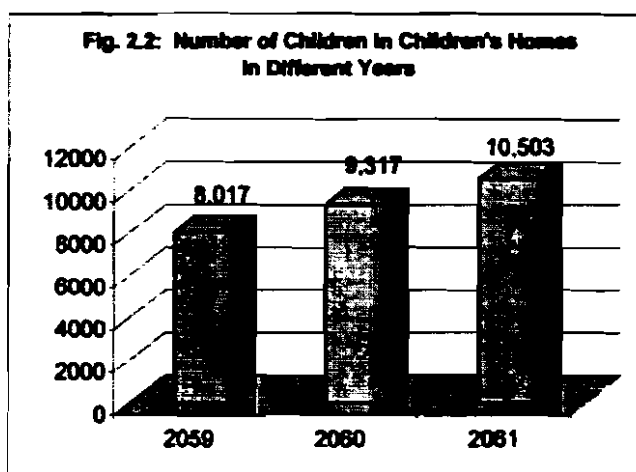


Table 2.5: Reason for Children Admission by Duration of Home Operation

Reason for Admission	<2 years		2-4 years		5-9 years		>10 years		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
For conflict related reasons	284	24.5	202	9.7	195	7.7	116	3.8	797	9.1
For reasons not related to conflict	825	71.1	1797	86.3	2252	89.1	2778	91.9	7652	87.0
Reasons Unknown	52	4.5	83	4.0	80	3.2	129	4.3	344	3.9
Total (Children)	1161	100	2082	100	2527	100	3023	100	8793	100

Irrespective of what the collected data revealed, respondents of surveyed children's homes were asked to discuss their perception regarding the trend in the number of children admitted to homes. The majority of respondents (85%) replied that there had been an increase in the number of children seeking admission to their homes while only a small percentage (5%) of respondent opined that the admissions had decreased in the last three years (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6: Admission Trend in children's Homes as Perceived by the Respondents of Homes

Perception about the admission trend	Number	%
Increased	285	85.0
Decreased	18	5.4
Same	29	8.7
No idea	3	0.9
Total	335	100.0

Among respondents who mentioned that there had been an increase in the number of children seeking admission to homes, a larger percentage (66%) cited non-conflict related reasons (Table 2.7).

Table 2.7: Reasons Reported by the Respondents of the Homes for Increased Admission of Children in the Homes

Reasons as Reported by the Respondents	Number	%
Due to Conflict Related Reasons	97	34.0
Due to non-Conflict Related Reasons	187	65.6
No Idea	1	0.4
Total	285	100.0

2.1.3 Staffing of Homes

Children, especially infants and disabled persons need constant care. The surveyed children's homes had varying numbers of staff, and this depended largely on the number of children housed there and also on their

Table 2.8: Distribution of Children's Homes by the No. Staff

Number of Staff	Distribution of Children's Home	
	No.	%
<10	195	58.2
10-25	122	36.4
>25	18	5.4
Total	335	100

financial status. The majority (58%) of homes had less than 10 staff employed. There were only a few (5%) with relatively large staff (more than 25) (Table 2.8).



Founder and his wife with orphan children in the common sleeping room of the home (Lalitpur)

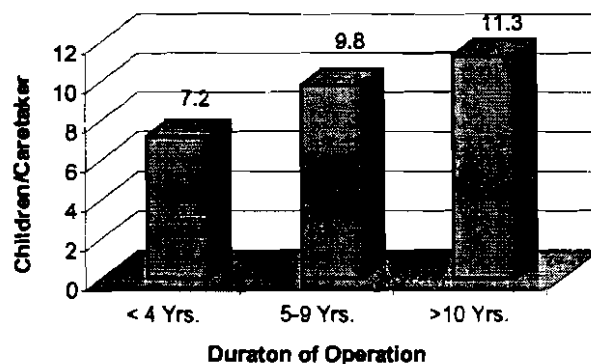
Table 2.9 presents the ratio of children to caretaker in different homes by their background characteristics. The average children caretaker ratio in different locations ranged from 6 to 15 and the overall average was about 9 percent.

Older homes, which were also larger in size had a relatively large children-caretaker ratio (Fig. 2.3). Similarly, homes with poorer physical facilities also had a relatively larger children- caretaker ratio (Table 2.9).

Table 2.9: Children Caretaker Ratio by Different Characteristics

Characteristics Location	Total Number of Children in the Homes	Total Number of Caretakers	Children Caretaker Ratio
Biratnagar	100	15	6.7
Kathmandu valley	7797	856	9.1
Bharatpur	431	31	13.9
Pokhara	973	131	7.4
Dang	127	20	6.4
Nepalgunj	574	39	14.7
Birendranagar	329	32	10.3
Dhangadhi	172	23	7.5
Kathmandu Valley	7797	856	9.1
Out of Kathmandu valley	2706	291	9.3
Type of Institution			
General	9734	1058	9.2
Only for disabled children	769	89	8.6
Duration of Operation			
<4 years	3585	498	7.2
5-9 years	2698	274	9.8
>10 years	4220	375	11.3
Total	10503	1147	9.2

Fig. 2.3: Children- Caretaker Ratio by Duration of Operation of the Homes



Five to 10 children per caretaker was the most frequently observed ratio in homes. Slightly over one-fourth (27%) had a relatively small (<5) ratio. Ten children per caretaker or less appeared to be the norm (Table 2.10 & 2.11).

Table 2.10: Children Caretaker Ratio by Physical Facility of the Homes

Characteristics Location	Total Number of Children in the Homes	Total Number of Caretakers	Children Caretaker Ratio
Physical Facilities			
Good	4929	562	8.8
Medium	4447	497	8.9
Poor	408	30	13.6
Total	9784*	1089	9.0

Note: *Excludes children of 4 SOS homes which could not be observed

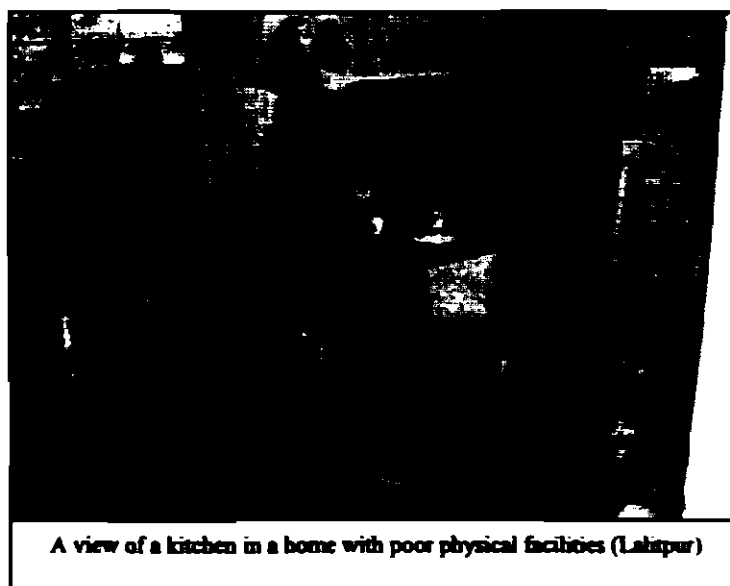
Table 2.11: Distribution of Homes by Number of Children per Caretaker

Children Per Caretaker	Homes	
	Number	Percent
< 5	18	27.3
5-9.99	118	36.6
10-14.99	70	21.7
15-19.99	25	7.8
> 20	21	6.5
Total	322 *	100.0

Note: * 13 homes did not have specific caretakers. However, the children in those homes were taken care of by other staff

2.1.4 Physical Facilities

Children need a caring and positive environment to grow. Though the question of 'survival' alone overpowers other concerns for a homeless child, it is quite important for the child's caretakers to ensure the overall development of a child in a healthy and stimulating environment. Accordingly, the survey made an attempt to assess whether various facilities were available in the homes.



A view of a kitchen in a home with poor physical facilities (Lalitpur)

Among the facilities first aid kit was the most ubiquitous.

However, the homes in the mid and far-western regions did not even have this basic facility (Table 2.12). Separate entertainment rooms were available in most of the homes in the Kathmandu valley but not in those outside the valley. Very few homes had a provision for a separate sick room and only about one-half of the homes had their own playground.

Table 2.12: Facilities Available in the Homes by Location

Location	No of Homes Surveyed	Homes with									
		Entertainment Room		Sick Room		First Aid Kit		Reading Room		Own Play Ground	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Biratnagar	4	2	50.0	1	25.0	4	100.0	1	25.0	3	75.0
Kathmandu valley	241	186	77.2	47	19.5	225	93.4	150	62.2	116	48.1
Bharatpur	20	8	40.0	1	5.0	20	100.0	11	55.0	11	55.0
Pokhara	28	20	71.4	5	17.9	24	85.7	22	78.6	10	35.7
Dang	9	5	55.6	0	0.0	5	55.6	-	77.8	6	66.7
Nepalgunj	15	5	33.3	4	26.7	8	53.3	9	60.0	10	66.7
Birendranagar	6	2	33.3	0	0.0	3	50.0	3	50.0	2	33.3
Dhangadhi	8	5	62.5	0	0.0	4	50.0	3	37.5	5	62.5
Kathmandu Valley	241	186	77.2	47	19.5	225	93.4	150	62.2	116	48.1
Out of Kathmandu Valley	90	47	52.2	11	12.2	68	75.6	56	62.2	47	52.2
Total	331*	233	70.4	58	17.5	293	88.5	206	62.2	163	49.2

Note: *Excludes 4 SOS homes which could not be observed

Toilet is a basic facility for any home. Toilet facility also should be adequate. Most of the homes had adequate toilet facilities (10 or less children per toilet pan) (Table 2.13) but about one-third of the homes had inadequate toilet facilities.

Table 2.13: Distribution of Homes by Average Number of Children per Toilet/Pan

Average Number of Children per Toilet/Pan	No.	%
<5	99	29.9
6-10	133	40.2
>10	99	29.9
Total	331*	100.0

Note: *Excludes 4 SOS homes which could not be observed

In terms of sleeping facilities such as bedrooms, blankets, mosquito nets and beds, most of the homes had adequate arrangements. However, in nearly one-third of the homes it was observed that sleeping rooms were inadequate.

Table 2.14: Adequacy of Sleeping Arrangements for the Children in the Homes

Sleeping Arrangements	Number of Homes Surveyed	Adequate		Inadequate	
		No.	%	No.	%
Rooms	331	231	69.8	100	30.2
Blankets	331	289	87.3	42	12.7
Mosquito nets/Mats	331	267	80.7	64	19.3
Beds	331*	279	84.3	52	15.7

Note: *Excludes 4 SOS homes which could not be observed

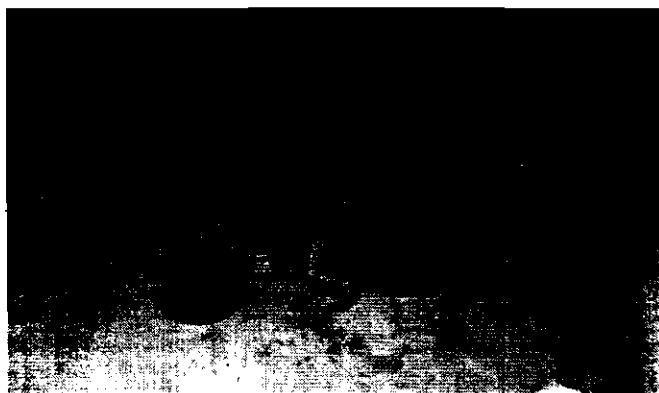
Since children are quite vulnerable to various health problems enough attention needs to be given to

Table 2.15: Cleanliness of Facilities in the Homes (0: 4, 10, 11, 19)

Facilities	Number of Homes Surveyed	Clean		Dirty	
		No.	%	No.	%
Sleeping Room	331*	296	89.4	35	10.6
Kitchen	331*	310	93.7	21	6.3
Toilet	331*	299	90.3	32	9.7
Surrounding	331*	323	97.6	8	2.4

Note: *Excludes 4 SOS homes which could not be observed

maintain cleanliness at homes. It was generally observed that the management of homes did try to maintain cleanliness (Table 2.15). However, it was observed that in about one-tenth of the homes, kitchens and toilets were dirty (Table 2.15). This should be a matter of concern since it may have a direct repercussion on the health of the children in those homes.



Kitchen room of a home in Nepalgunj (Banke)

The majority of homes surveyed (67% in the Kathmandu valley and 60% in other districts) children were fed four times a day and this included two full meals and two light snacks with tea or milk. Some homes fed children five times a day with most of such homes located in Pokhara. Infants were fed more frequently. (Table 2.16).

Table 2.16: Provisions of Meals

Location	Number of Homes Surveyed	Number of Meals per Day					
		3 times		4 times		>5 times	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Biratnagar	4	1	25	3	75	0	0.0
Kathmandu valley	241	28	11.6	162	67.2	51	21.2
Bharatpur	20	7	35	10	50	3	15
Pokhara	28	5	17.9	14	50	9	32.1
Dang	9	1	11.1	8	88.9	0	0.0
Nepalgunj	15	6	40	8	53.3	1	6.7
Birendranagar	6	3	50	3	50	0	0.0
Dhangadhi	8	0	0	8	100	0	0.0
Kathmandu Valley	241	28	11.6	162	67.2	51	21.2
Out of Kathmandu Valley	90	23	25.6	54	60	13	14.4
Total	331*	51	15.4	216	65.3	64	19.3

Note: *Excludes 4 SOS homes which could not be observed

Water borne diseases are one of the main causes of morbidity and mortality in Nepal. As such, provision of safe drinking water is very

important. Only about 40 percent of homes had safe (boiled, boiled and filtered or treated water) water. In the rest of the homes the water provided was of doubtful quality (Table 2.17).

A family-like environment is important for physical and development of children. An aura of happy home existed in many of the homes visited as a result of different initiatives undertaken within the home.

Table 2.18 presents such measures initiated by different homes surveyed. Most homes emphasized sibling bonding between children to create a family atmosphere. The most common method adopted by homes was to encourage older children to take care of younger children. Slightly more than one-third (37%) of homes had stressed on creating sibling relations among the children, and 17 percent had been observing festivals like *bhai tika* (a festival to foster bond between brothers and sisters) within the homes. Likewise, provision of foster mother existed within eight percent of the homes while children addressed the heads of the homes as mother and father in two percent of the surveyed homes.

An overall assessment of homes was made on the basis of direct observation of the physical facilities and other arrangements in the home. Most homes were in a fairly satisfactory condition. However, the survey teams rated the condition of about five percent of homes as poor.

Table 2.17: Provisions of Drinking Water in the Homes

Types of Arrangements	No.	%
Boiled water	26	7.9
Only filtered water	124	37.5
Boiled & filtered water	28	8.5
Plain water directly from the tap	57	17.2
Plain water directly from tube well	26	7.9
Water from treatment unit such as Euroguard, etc.	79	23.9
Tested well water	6	1.8
Others	4	1.2
Total	331*	100.0

Note: The Percentage add up more than 100 due to multiple response.

*Excludes 4 SOS homes which could not be observed.



Orphans drawing water from water tank inside the home (Kathmandu)

Table 2.18: Efforts Towards Creating Family Environment (N= 331*)

Measures Initiated	No.	%
The older children are taught to take care of younger ones	242	73.1
Sibling relationship is created among the children	122	36.9
Festivals such as <i>Tika</i> , <i>Bhaitika</i> are celebrated	61	18.4
<i>Bhaitika</i> during <i>Tihar</i> is offered from girls to boys	56	16.9
Provisions of a foster mother exists in the home**	25	7.6
Children are made to narrate story turn wise for everyone	22	6.6
Father's day and Mother's day is observed	14	4.2
No such efforts taken	12	3.6
Cultural program/Christmas is celebrated	8	2.4
Children address the home's heads as mother and father	8	2.4
Daily meals are taken in a group	5	1.5
Children are involved in daily house activities	4	1.2
Picnics are organized	4	1.2
Friendly relations ensured among all children	4	1.2
Others	15	4.5

Note: Percentages are more than 100 due to multiple answers

* Excludes 4 SOS homes which could not be observed

** This is the practice of a woman caretaker of the home acting as a mother of a group of children and providing them motherly care.

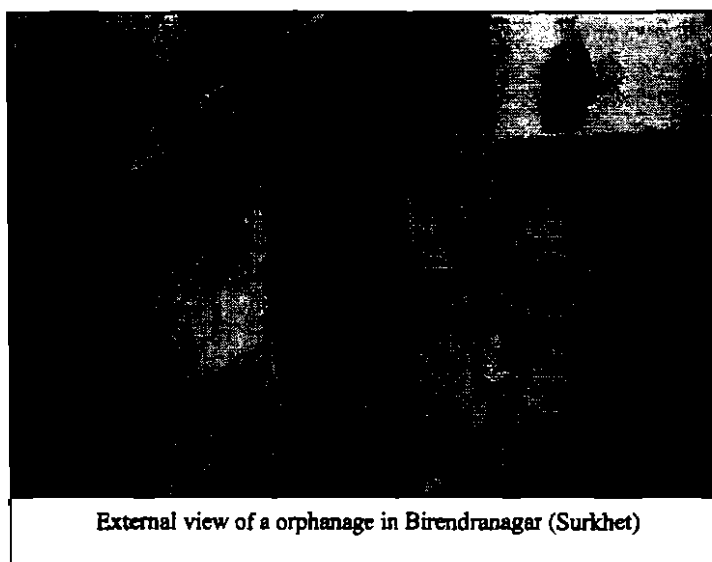
Table 2.19: Overall Conditions of the Homes

Overall Physical Facilities (Existing Status)	Number	Percent
Good	148	44.7
Moderate	168	50.8
Poor	15	4.5
Total	331*	100.0

Note: *Excludes 4 SOS homes which could not be observed

2.1.5 Duration of Operation

The majority of children's homes were relatively new (in operation for 4 or less years) (Table 2.20) with about one-fifth (22%) being very new (<2 years). This may be in response to the increasing pressure for admission due to the increasing numbers of families and children displaced as a result of on-going conflict in Nepal.



External view of a orphanage in Birendranagar (Surkhet)

Table 2.20: Children's Homes by Duration of Operation

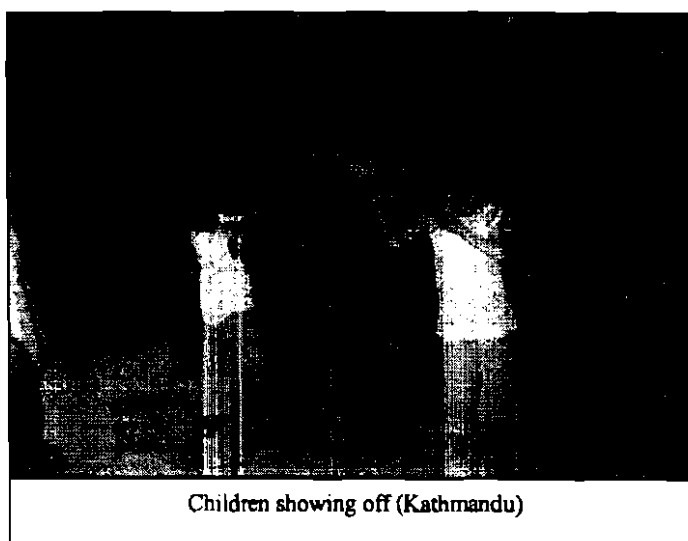
Location	Total No. of home surveyed	Operation Duration							
		<2 years		2-4 years		5-9 years		>10 years	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Biratnagar	4	0	0	1	25	1	25	2	50
Kathmandu valley	241	52	21.6	83	34.4	61	25.3	45	18.7
Bharatpur	20	9	45	6	30	5	25	0	0
Pokhara	30	7	23.3	7	23.3	10	33.3	6	20
Dang	9	1	11.1	2	22.2	2	22.2	4	44.4
Nepalgunj	16	2	12.5	5	31.3	2	12.5	7	43.8
Birendranagar	7	2	28.6	0	0	3	42.9	2	28.6
Dhangadhi	8	1	12.5	3	37.5	2	25	2	25
Kathmandu valley	241	52	21.6	83	34.4	61	25.3	45	18.7
Out of Kathmandu valley	94	22	23.4	24	25.5	25	26.6	23	24.5
Total	335	74	22.1	107	31.9	86	25.7	68	20.3

2.1.6 Child Trafficking and Drug Abuse

A study conducted by the ILO (November 2001) estimated that around 12,000 children are trafficked every year from Nepal. The survey tried to find out if any of the children in the homes surveyed had been victims of trafficking.

As shown in Table 2.21, overall two percent of children in the homes surveyed were victims of trafficking and had been rescued by these homes.

The area-specific differentials indicate that the extent of child trafficking is relatively high in those homes located near the Nepal-India borders (Biratnagar-5% and Nepalgunj-3%) compared to homes located in the inner parts of the country (around 1%). Gender differential shows that the extent of the problem was relatively higher among girls than among boys.



Children showing off (Kathmandu)

Table 2.21: Distribution of Children who were Rescued from being Trafficked According to Background Variables

Location	Total Children in the Homes	No. of Children rescued from being trafficked		Total	
		Male	Female	No.	%
Biratnagar	100	0	5	5	5.0
Kathmandu valley	7,797	22	120	142	1.8
Bharatpur	431	0	7	7	1.6
Pokhara	973	2	4	6	0.6
Dang	127	2	1	3	2.4
Nepalgunj	574	0	19	19	3.3
Birendranagar	329	0	1	1	0.3
Dhangadhi	172	0	0	0	0.0
Kathmandu Valley	7,797	22	120	142	1.8
Out of Kathmandu Valley	2,706	4	37	41	1.5
Total	10,503	26	157	183	1.7

Table 2.22 presents information on children with substance abuse habits before and after they were admitted in the homes. Overall, two percent of all children residing in the homes were found to have substance abuse habits. More specifically, substance abuse was found to be more common among children in homes within the Kathmandu valley.

2.2 Admission Policies

2.2.1 Admission Preference

In an attempt to examine admission procedures followed by homes, respondents of homes were asked to identify the criteria that they employed when admitting children. Virtually all homes surveyed (99%) mentioned that admission was specific to some criteria.

Most homes surveyed showed a preference for certain types of children as shown in Table 2.24. The most preferred group for admission were reported to be double orphans (those with both parents dead) with 75 percent of homes in the Kathmandu valley and 50 percent in the other districts preferring such children. The second most preferred group were children from economically deprived families (62%) in Kathmandu valley and 49 percent in other surveyed districts. Single orphans (those with one of the parents deceased) were preferred by 46

Table 2.22: Distribution of Children who had Problem of Substance Abuse Before or After Coming to the Homes

Location	Total Children in the Homes	No. of Children who Have the Problem of Substance Abuse	
		No.	%
Biratnagar	100	0	0
Kathmandu Valley	7797	197	2.5
Bharatpur	431	1	0.2
Pokhara	973	2	0.2
Ghorahi	127	0	0
Nepalgunj	574	0	0
Birendranagar	329	0	0
Dhangadhi	172	0	0
Kathmandu Valley	7797	197	2.5
Out of Kathmandu Valley	2706	3	0.1
Total	10503	200	1.9

Table 2.23: Home Practicing Admission Preference Policy

Preferring any Particular Type of Children?	Number	%
Yes	332	99.1
No	3	0.9
Total	335	100.0



Disabled children playing in the courtyard of their home (Kathmandu)

percent of homes in the Kathmandu valley and 29 percent of homes in other surveyed districts. Conflict-affected children were mentioned as the priority group for admission in 32 percent of homes in the Kathmandu valley and 16 percent of homes located in other surveyed districts.

Table 2.24: Types of Children Preferred for Admission in the Homes

Type of Children Preferred	Study Area				Total (N=335)	
	Kathmandu Valley (N=241)		Out of Kathmandu Valley (N=94)			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Double orphans	178	74.8	47	50	225	67.8
Children from economically deprived families	147	61.8	46	48.9	193	58.1
Single orphans	110	46.2	27	28.7	137	41.3
Conflict affected	77	32.4	15	16	92	27.7
Street children	59	24.8	11	11.7	70	21.1
Disabled	29	12.2	25	26.6	54	16.3
Dalit children	38	16.0	14	14.9	52	15.7
Children from deprived/disadvantaged families	22	9.2	10	10.6	32	9.6
Male children	16	6.7	6	6.4	22	6.6
Children from families hit by natural calamities	10	4.2	12	12.8	22	6.6
Children from remote areas	14	5.9	2	2.1	16	4.8
Female children	11	4.6	4	4.3	15	4.5
Children whose parents are in Prison	11	4.6	3	3.2	14	4.2
Sick Children (Children with leprosy/malnutrition/mentally retarded/AIDS)	7	2.9	2	2.1	9	2.7
Children whose parents are mentally retarded/ Disabled or are mentally retarded	4	1.7	3	3.2	7	2.1
Trafficked/raped children or children forced into sex work	4	1.7	3	3.2	7	2.1
Child Labor	5	2.1	1	1.1	6	1.8
Children from the region/district where the home is located	1	0.4	1	1.1	2	0.6
Others	11	4.6	6	6.4	17	5.1

The district-specific differential with regards to the homes preferring conflict-affected children for admission shows that among such homes (92), 84% percent were located in the Kathmandu valley and the rest in other surveyed districts (Table 2.25). The homes which give priority to conflict-affected children represent about one-third (32%) of the homes surveyed in the Kathmandu valley and about 16 percent of homes in other districts. The majority (53%) of homes which give priority to conflict affected children had been in operation only in the last four years.

Table 2.25: Homes Preferring Admission of Conflict Affected Children by Location and Duration of Operation

Location	No.	%
Kathmandu Valley	77	83.7
Pokhara	4	4.3
Dang	1	1.1
Nepalgunj	4	4.3
Birendranagar	4	4.3
Dhangadhi	2	2.2
Kathmandu Valley	77	83.7
Out of Kathmandu Valley	15	16.3
Duration of Operation		
<2 years	27	29.3
2-4 years	22	23.9
5-9 years	30	32.6
>10 years	13	14.1
Total	92	100

Fifty-four homes gave priority to children with disabilities. The majority (54%) of them were in the Kathmandu valley. Not surprisingly, about two thirds (65%) of these homes were those which were specifically set up for disabled children.

Most (91%) of the homes also reported having a policy of discouraging the admission of certain types of children. The most frequently mentioned category of children discouraged for admission were those coming from families with good economic background and children with both parents alive. Other homes discouraged mentally ill children (25.0), children with psychological problems (19.3%) and children with HIV/AIDS (12.7) (Table 2.27).

Table 2.26: Homes Preferring Admission of Disabled Children by Location and Types

Location	Number	%
Kathmandu Valley	29	53.7
Bharatpur	6	11.1
Pokhara	5	9.3
Dang	4	7.4
Nepalgunj	4	7.4
Birendranagar	2	3.7
Dhangadhi	4	7.4
Kathmandu Valley	29	53.7
Out of Kathmandu Valley	25	46.3
Type of Homes		
Children (General)	19	35.2
Disabled Children	35	64.8
Total	54	100

Table 2.27: Types of Children Discouraged for Admission in the Homes

Types of Children Discouraged for Admission	Kathmandu Valley (N=225)		Out of Kathmandu Valley (N=91)		Total (N=316)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Children from economically good family background	137	60.9	36	39.6	173	54.7
Children whose mother & father are alive	97	43.1	22	24.2	119	37.7
Disabled children	71	31.6	18	19.8	89	28.2
Children with mental illness	56	24.9	23	25.3	79	25.0
Children with psychological problem	36	16.0	25	27.5	61	19.3
Children with HIV/AIDS	27	12.0	13	14.3	40	12.7
Street children	16	7.1	7	7.7	23	7.3
Children suffering from leprosy	15	6.7	11	12.1	26	8.2
Female children	14	6.2	5	5.5	19	6.0
Conflict affected children	8	3.6	5	5.5	13	4.1
Children whose mother or father is alive	7	3.1	3	3.3	10	3.2
Male children	5	2.2	1	1.1	6	1.9
Children other than those living in the streets	4	1.8			4	1.3
Children with chronic disease	4	1.8	2	2.2	6	1.9
Children from outside district	2	0.9	2	2.2	4	1.3
Children other than disabled ones	2	0.9	7	7.7	9	2.8
Dalit children	1	0.4			1	0.3
Others	14	6.2	16	17.6	30	9.5

There were also 13 (4.1%) homes which specifically said they discouraged the admission of conflict-affected children. Most (8 out of 13) of these homes were in the Kathmandu valley. Most of them were also relatively new homes (≤ 4 years) (Table 2.28).

Table 2.28: Homes Discouraging Admission of Conflict Affected Children by Location and Duration of Operation

Location	Number	%
Kathmandu Valley	8	61.5
Bharatpur	1	7.7
Nepalgunj	1	7.7
Birendranagar	3	23.1
Kathmandu Valley	8	61.5
Out of Kathmandu Valley	5	38.5
Duration of Operation		
<2 years	5	38.5
2-4 years	3	23.1
5-9 years	2	15.4
>10 years	3	23.1
Total	13	100

Also most of the homes which discouraged the admission of disabled children and children with HIV/AIDS were from Kathmandu (Table 2.29 and Table 2.30).

Table 2.29: Homes Discouraging Admission of Disabled Children by Location and Types of Homes

Location	Number	%
Kathmandu Valley	71	79.8
Bharatpur	7	7.9
Pokhara	6	6.7
Dang	2	2.2
Nepalgunj	1	1.1
Birendranagar	1	1.1
Dhangadhi	1	1.1
Kathmandu Valley	71	79.8
Out of Kathmandu Valley	18	20.2
Types of Institution		
Children (General)	86	96.7
Disabled Children	3	3.4
Total	89	100

Table 2.30: Homes Discouraging Admission of Children with HIV/AIDS by Location

Location	Number	%
Kathmandu Valley	27	67.5
Pokhara	7	17.5
Dang	2	5
Nepalgunj	3	7.5
Birendranagar	1	2.5
Kathmandu Valley	27	67.5
Out of Kathmandu Valley	13	32.5
Total	40	100

Nearly one-third (30%) of the homes have no minimum age limit for admission. It is significant to note that nearly two-third of the homes admitted only relatively older children (≥ 3 years).

Slightly over one-fifth of the homes reported no maximum age limit for admission. Even among those reporting an age limit, the reported maximum age varied by homes (Table 2.31).

Table 2.31: Most Common Minimum Age Limit for Admission of Children

Minimum Age Limit (Years)	Number	%
No minimum age limit	99	29.6
<3	26	7.8
3	28	8.4
4	37	11.0
5	68	20.3
>6	77	23.0
Total	335	100

Table 2.32: Most Common Maximum Age Limit for Admission of Children

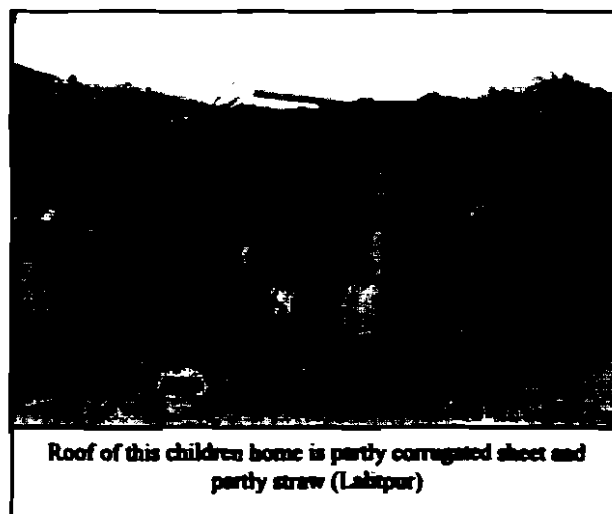
Maximum Age Limit (Years)	Number	%
No maximum age limit	70	20.9
<5	3	0.9
5-8	64	19.1
9-10	61	18.2
11-12	43	12.8
13-14	25	7.5
>15 years	69	20.6
Total	335	100

2.3 Arrangement for Taking Care of the Children

2.3.1 Housing Arrangement for the Children

Most (88%) of the homes kept their children within their own premises. However, there were also some (12%) homes which had some of their children in other places or school hostels where they were studying (Table 2.33).

Arrangement	Distribution of the Homes	
	No.	%
Only within the home's premise	294	87.8
Other places or hostels too	41	12.2
Total	335	100.0



Roof of this children home is partly corrugated sheet and partly straw (Lalpur)

2.3.2 Arrangement for Health Care

Health Care Facility

Table 2.34 shows the proportion of homes with different basic health care facilities like first aid supplies, availability of medical staff and provision of periodic medical visits.

Table 2.34: Arrangement for Health Care

Location	Total Number of Homes Surveyed	Health Care Facility					
		First Aid Supplies in the Homes		Availability of Medical Staff		Provision of Medical Personnel for periodic visit	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Biratnagar	4	4	100.0	0	0.0	2	50.0
Kathmandu valley	241	225	93.4	34	14.1	109	45.2
Bharatpur	20	20	100.0	3	15.0	3	15.0
Pokhara	30	26	86.7	3	10.0	8	26.7
Dang	9	6	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nepalgunj	16	10	62.5	2	12.5	10	62.5
Birendranagar	7	4	57.1	2	28.6	3	42.9
Dhangadhi	8	4	50.0	1	12.5	3	37.5
Kathmandu Valley	241	225	93.4	34	14.1	109	45.2
Out of Kathmandu Valley	94	74	78.7	11	11.7	29	30.9
Total	335	299	89.3	45	13.4	138	41.2

Information was also collected on the provision of Vitamin A for children aged 6-59 months. On the whole, most of homes with children aged 6-59 months had made some arrangement to provide children with Vitamin-A. The most commonly reported arrangement was taking children to the Vitamin-A centers on specified dates. Some (20%) homes also arranged for health personnel to come to the homes to provide Vitamin-A capsules to the children (Table 2.35). However, there were also some homes, mostly in locations outside the valley, who had made no arrangement to provide Vitamin-A to their children under age six.

Table 2.35: Arrangement for Vitamin A Capsules for the Children in the Homes having Children of 6-59 Months

Location	Total No. of Homes with Children Aged 6-59 Months	Types of Arrangement							
		Coordination with the Health Personnel to Come to the Homes		Children Taken to the Center on Specified Dates		Others		None	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Biratnagar	3	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kathmandu valley	105	21	20.0	80	76.2	1	1.0	3	2.9
Bharatpur	4	0	0.0	2	50.0	1	25.0	1	25.0
Pokhara	9	1	11.1	6	66.7	0	0.0	2	22.2
Dang	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nepalgunj	6	3	50.0	2	33.3	0	0.0	1	16.7
Birendranagar	3	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dhangadhi	4	1	25.0	3	75.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kathmandu Valley	105	21	20.0	80	76.2	1	1.0	3	2.9
Out of Kathmandu Valley	30	6	20.0	19	63.3	1	3.3	4	13.3
Total	135	27	20.0	99	73.3	2	1.5	7	5.2

Note: Missing = 2

To get a rough idea about health problems faced by children's homes, information was sought on the number of children who had at least one visit to medical professional in the last year for an illness and on the number of children with serious illnesses. The homes reported that almost one-third of the children (Table 2.36) had at least one visit to medical professional for treatment of illness. Similarly about four percent of the children reportedly had serious illness in the last 12 months. There was some evidence that homes with relatively better physical facilities tended to report higher proportions of sick children.

Table 2.36: Children with at Least One Visit to Medical Professional in Last 12 Months

Location	Total children in the homes	Children having at least one visit with medical professional in the last twelve months	
		No.	%
Biratnagar	100	43	43.0
Kathmandu valley	7797	2479	31.8
Bharatpur	431	78	18.1
Pokhara	973	185	19.0
Dang	127	36	28.3
Nepalgunj	574	231	40.2
Birendranagar	329	15	4.6
Dhangadhi	172	5	2.9
Kathmandu Valley	7797	2479	31.8
Out of Kathmandu Valley	2706	593	21.9
Total	10503	3072	29.2
Physical Facilities			
Good	4929	1675	34.0
Medium	4447	1250	28.1
Poor	408	108	26.5
Total	9784*	3033	31.0

Note: * Excludes 4 SOS homes which could not be observed

Those homes, which reported children with serious illness (39%), were also asked about what proportion of seriously ill children were provided with appropriate medical care. The homes reported that virtually all children with serious illness had been provided appropriate medical care (Table 2.37).

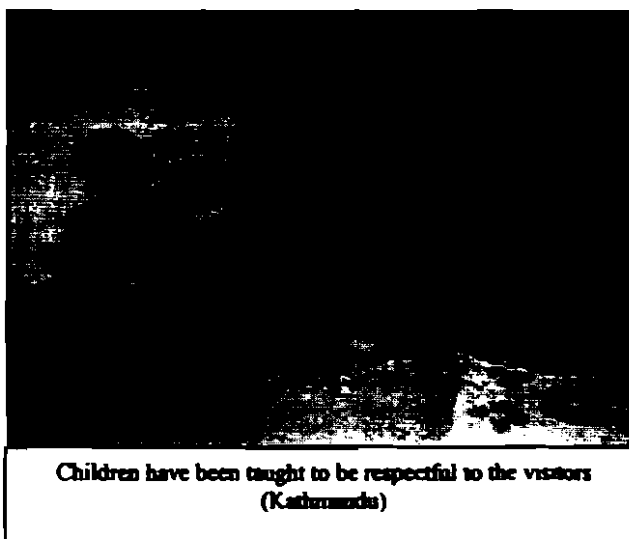
Table 2.37: Homes Reporting Children with Serious Illness

Location	Total Homes Surveyed	Homes with Seriously Ill Children		Homes providing necessary medical care	
		No.	%	No.	%
Biratnagar	4	3	75.0	3	100.0
Kathmandu valley	241	100	41.5	97	97.0
Bharatpur	20	6	30.0	6	100.0
Pokhara	30	14	46.7	13	92.9
Dang	9	1	11.1	1	100.0
Nepalgunj	16	5	31.3	5	100.0
Birendranagar	7	1	14.3	1	100.0
Dhangadhi	8	1	12.5	1	100.0
Kathmandu Valley	241	100	41.5	97	97.0
Out of Kathmandu Valley	94	31	33.0	30	96.8
Total	335	131	39.1	127	97.7

Note: Missing = 1

2.3.3 Early Childhood Development Facilities

This section highlights the provision of early childhood development (ECD) facilities within homes. Among the 183 homes surveyed with children aged below six years, 75% had ECD facilities (Table 2.38). The most commonly reported ECD facilities in the homes were a separate room with materials (42%), those with some materials but no separate room (32%) and a kindergarten in the homes (29%) (Table 2.39).



Children have been taught to be respectful to the visitors (Kathmandu)

Table 2.38: Proportion of Homes with Early Childhood Development Facilities for the Children Under 6 years

Location	Total Number of Homes with the Children below 6 years	Homes with the Provision of Stimulating Environment for the Children aged <6 years	
		No.	%
Biratnagar	3	2	66.7
Kathmandu valley	137	101	73.7
Bharatpur	8	5	62.5
Pokhara	20	17	85.0
Dang	1	1	100.0
Nepalgunj	6	5	83.3
Birendranagar	5	4	80.0
Dhangadhi	4	2	66.7
Kathmandu Valley	137	101	73.7
Out of Kathmandu Valley	46	36	78.3
Total	183	137	74.9

Note: Missing = 1

Table 2.39: Efforts to Create Stimulating Environment (N=137)

Provisions	No.	%
Has a separate hall/room with materials such as toys, musical instruments	58	42.3
Have some materials but no separate room	44	32.1
Has kindergarten provision	39	28.5
Provision of teacher within the home	4	3.0
Others	4	3.0

2.3.4 Educational Arrangements for Children

Virtually all homes had made arrangement for the education of children aged six years or above. The majority (53%) of them sent their children to private schools only while nearly one-third (30%) sent their children to public schools only. Nearly one-fifth (21%) of the homes had arrangements within homes. There were 12 homes (4%) which had made no arrangement for educating their children (Table 2.40).

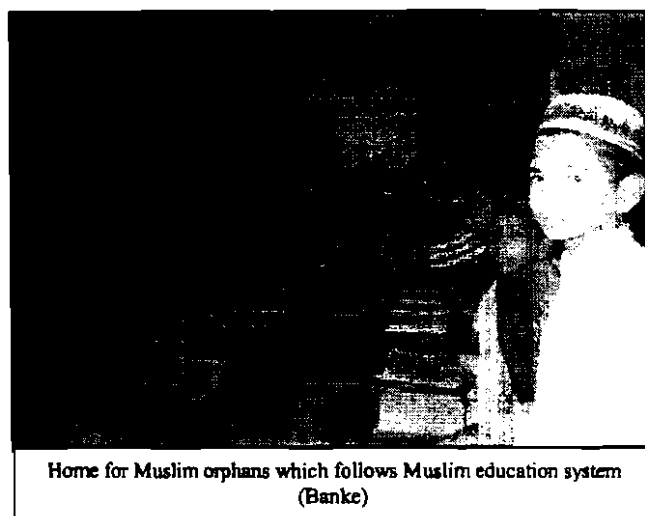


Table 2.40: Educational Arrangements for Children Aged 6 Years and Above

Location	Total No. of Homes with the Children ≥ 6 Years	Arrangements									
		Within Homes		In Private Schools Only		In Public Schools Only		Both Private and Public Schools		No Provision	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Biratnagar	4	0	0	0	0.0	2	50.0	2	50.0	0	0.0
Kathmandu valley	241	50	20.7	148	61.4	52	21.6	23	9.5	8	3.3
Bharatpur	20	7	35.0	6	30.0	12	60.0	1	5.0	0	0.0
Pokhara	30	2	6.7	16	53.3	19	63.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dang	9	1	11.1	1	11.1	7	77.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nepalgunj	16	6	37.5	3	18.8	5	31.3	1	6.3	1	6.3
Birendranagar	7	3	42.9	0	0.0	2	28.6	1	14.3	1	14.3
Dhangadhi	8	0	0.0	3	37.5	3	37.5	0	0.0	2	25.0
Kathmandu Valley	241	50	20.7	148	61.4	52	21.6	23	9.5	8	3.3
Out of Kathmandu Valley	94	19	20.2	29	30.9	50	53.2	5	5.3	4	4.3
Total	335	69	20.6	177	52.8	102	30.4	28	8.4	12	3.6

Note: Multiple arrangements possible. For this reason row percentages exceed 100.

2.3.5 Arrangement for Psychologically Traumatized Children

Nearly one-third (34%) of homes had experience dealing with psychologically traumatized children. Nearly one-half (49%) had trained/experienced staff to deal with such children and another one-fifth (19%) sought the help of a trained person from outside (Table 2.41). It is a matter of concern that nearly one-third (33%) of homes had no special arrangement to deal with these children.

Table 2.41: Proportion of Homes Having Different Arrangements for Dealing with Psychologically Traumatized Children

Location	Homes with the Experience of Dealing with Psychologically Traumatized Children (N=335)		Arrangements for Dealing Children with Psychological Problems (N=113)					
			By Trained/Experienced Staff		By Trained person from Outside		None	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Biratnagar	1	25.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kathmandu Valley	85	35.3	40	47.1	17	20.0	28	32.9
Bharatpur	7	35.0	3	42.9	0	0.0	4	57.1
Pokhara	6	20.0	1	16.7	3	50.0	2	33.3
Dang	1	11.1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nepalgunj	8	50.0	6	75.0	0	0.0	2	25.0
Birendranagar	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Dhangadhi	4	50.0	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0
Kathmandu Valley	85	35.3	40	47.1	17	20.0	28	32.9
Out of Kathmandu Valley	28	29.8	15	53.6	4	14.3	9	32.1
Total	113	33.7	55	48.7	21	18.6	37	32.7

2.3.6 Types of Personal Information Maintained

Table 2.42 shows the types of personal information on children being maintained by different homes. The homes maintain a number of essential information on children but information on family members of the children, medical reports and person bringing the child to the home is not maintained by all homes.

Table 2.42: Types of Personal Information Maintained by the Homes (N=335)

Types of Information Maintained	Homes Maintaining the Information	
	No.	%
Name	334	99.7
Age	331	98.8
Sex	331	98.8
Place of origin	315	94.0
Family Members	242	72.2
Parental Status	312	93.1
Medical Reports	221	66.0
Reason for admission	305	91.0
Education Status	283	84.5
Information of the person who brought the child to the home	255	76.1
VDC/Municipality/Ward Office letter	38	11.3
Child's Behavior	11	3.3
Economic status of the child/ parents	10	3.0
Others	31	9.3

2.4 Exit and Rehabilitation Policy of the Homes

Since family provides the best environment for a child's development, many of the surveyed homes had strived to create a family atmosphere within their premises for the children either by creating sibling relations among the children or by creating foster parents for them within the home. However, eventually these children have to return to the community at large. Considering this, the representatives of the surveyed homes were asked about the duration for which they had intended to support the children housed in their homes. As indicated by Table 2.43, the majority of the homes had a policy to keep the children till they completed their school (51%). Other frequently reported policies were till they get a job (42%) or till they become capable enough to earn their livelihood (40%). From the existing policies of home it was clear that most of them expected the children to be with them for a long period and were prepared to support the children until they could support themselves.

Table 2.43: Home's Exit Policy For the Children

Term for Which Homes Look After the Children	N	%
Till the children complete their SLC	172	51.3
Till they get job	140	41.8
Till they are capable enough to earn livelihood	135	40.3
Until they can be rehabilitated into their community	66	19.7
Till their relatives come to take them	64	19.1
Till the children pass class 12	20	6.0
Not decided	16	4.8
Until they come of Age	14	4.2
Till the support for their education is received	10	3.0
Till the institution gets funding support	7	2.1
Till the children pass class 5	7	2.1
Till the children complete their Urdu & Arabic non-formal education	6	1.8
As long as the children are willing to stay	5	1.5
Till the children complete some vocational training	4	1.2
Others	12	3.6

Note: Percentage add up to more than 100 due to multiple answers

Table 2.44 sheds light on the child family reintegration policy of the surveyed homes. The homes generally send back children to the family on two conditions, either when they complete their education and get a job (54%) or when the economic status of the child's family improves (42%). It should be noted that one in seven homes (14%) did not have a policy for family child reintegration.

Table 2.44: Family / Community Reintegration Policy of the Homes

Policy Regarding Family/Community Reintegration	N	%
Send children home after they complete their education and get job	181	54.0
Send those children whose family status improves	141	42.1
Cannot say /no such policy	48	14.3
Send those children who pass SLC	15	4.5
Send those children whose family/guardian come for them	12	3.6
Send the children only if the ongoing conflict gets over	10	3.0
No such policy, because the institution supports only those who cannot be reintegrated	9	2.7
Send home those children whose parents get released from the jail	9	2.7
Send the children after they complete certain training and become skilled	9	2.7
Send the children after they reach fifth grade	5	1.5
Send the children after they reach twelfth grade	4	1.2
Others	4	1.2

Note: Percentage adds up to more than 100 due to multiple answers.

The survey also reviewed the measures undertaken so far by the concerned authorities of the homes towards family reunification of children. It was reported that 57 percent (Table 2.45) of the homes had organized occasional meetings with the family members of the children to assess their situation and the possibility of the return of the children. About 33 percent of the homes had tried to find out with the children if they were willing to return home. Some of the homes (25%) also reported to have maintained contact with the children's relatives/community members to explore the possibility of sending them back.

Table 2.45: Measures Undertaken by the Homes to Rehabilitate Children

Types of Measures Initiated	N	%
Organized occasional meeting with family member	188	56.6
Assessed if the children were willing to go back home	111	33.4
Checked with community/relatives if the child could be rehabilitated	81	24.4
Monitored the conflict situation in the children's village	10	3.0
Disseminated information concerning children via media	9	2.7
Provided job oriented training/make children independent	6	1.8
Updated on children's family economic status	6	1.8
Others	10	3.0

Note: Percentage add up to more than 100 due to multiple answers

* Missing = 3

The total number of children housed by the different surveyed homes during the survey was 10,503 which included even those whose personal information could not be collected and those who had been staying in separate hostels. A total of 2,286 children had left the homes in the last twelve months due to different reasons out of which 1,825 children belonged to homes located in the Kathmandu valley and the rest (461) were from homes located in other surveyed districts (Table 2.46). The total number of children leaving homes in the span of just one year as reported to the surveyors was relatively high (22%). As for the reasons for leaving the homes, it was reported that out of the total of 2,286 children who left last year nearly one-third (35%) of children were reintegrated with their families and slightly less than

one-third (30%) had graduated from the homes. Reasons for leaving also reveals an interesting phenomenon, i.e. transfer of children from one home to another. Nearly one-fifth (16%) of children who left homes last year had simply been transferred to a different home. Also out of 2,286 children who had left homes last year 142 had run away from the homes.

Table 2.46: Number of Children Leaving Homes in the Last Year due to Various Reasons

Location	Reasons for Leaving Homes													
	Graduation		Reintegration with own family		Run Away from Homes		Transferred to Different Home		Adoption		Other Reasons		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Biratnagar	6	18.2	24	72.7	0	0	1	3.0	2	6.1	0	0	33	100.0
Kathmandu Valley	556	30.5	622	34.1	125	6.8	332	18.2	102	5.6	88	4.8	1825	100.0
Bharatpur	6	26.1	11	47.8	2	8.7	0	0	0	0	4	17.4	23	100.0
Pokhara	25	41.7	14	23.3	11	18.3	7	11.7	0	0	3	5.0	60	100.0
Dang	10	29.4	13	38.2	2	5.9	7	20.6	0	0	2	5.9	34	100.0
Nepalgunj	77	33.8	39	17.1	1	0.4	7	3.1	0	0	104	45.6	228	100.0
Birendranagar	10	45.5	10	45.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9.1	22	100.0
Dhangadhi	2	3.28	56	91.8	1	1.6	2	3.3	0	0	0	0	61	100.0
Kathmandu Valley	556	30.5	622	34.1	125	6.8	332	18.2	102	5.6	88	4.8	1825	100.0
Out of KTM. Valley	136	29.5	167	36.2	17	3.7	24	5.2	2	0.4	115	24.9	461	100.0
Total	692	30.3	789	34.5	142	6.2	356	15.6	104	4.5	203	8.9	2286	100.0

2.5 Funding Sources of the Children's Homes

Individual charity and donations were the most frequently (62%) reported sources of funding for the homes. I/NGOs were another important source. Several (108 or 32%) homes also reported they had their own internal sources. Several other sources of funding were also reported but they were not significant for many. Financially sound (having regular funding sources) homes seemed to have relatively better physical facilities than the homes that did not have regular funding sources.

Table 2.47: Funding Sources of the Homes (N=335)

Sources	No.	%
Individual charity/donation etc.	205	61.2
Donation from I/NGO	151	45.1
Home's own internal sources	108	32.2
Membership fees	41	12.2
Government sources	34	10.1
Muthi daan	33	9.9
Endowment fund	19	5.7
Church funding	15	4.5
Fund raising program (Lottery/charity show etc.)	10	3.0
Home/room rent	9	2.7
Children's mother/father	8	2.4
Sponsorship	6	1.8
Others	2	0.6

Note: Percentage add up to more than 100 due to multiple answers.

2.6 Major Problems Faced by the Homes

Respondent from the homes had been asked to identify three important problems faced by the homes in order of priority. Seventeen out of 335 homes did not identify any problem saying that they had no problem. Lack of adequate funding to run the homes was the most important problem faced by the homes (Table 2.48). Other frequently mentioned problems were lack of a residential place and coping with the increased number of displaced children.

Lack of residential facility for homes was the next frequently mentioned second most important problem. It was also one of the more frequently mentioned 'third important'

problem (Table 2.48). It was observed that many homes did not have their own place. They were either in a rented facility or using a building which was not their own. For these homes lack of a permanent residential facility was a very important problem.

Table 2.48: Major Problems Faced by the Homes (N=335*)

List of Problems	The Most Important Problem		Second Most Important Problem		Third Most Important Problem	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Lack of adequate fund	176	53.3	37	13.5	15	7.4
Lack of permanent residential place	41	12.9	89	32.5	28	13.8
Coping with ever increasing number of displaced children	26	8.2	42	15.3	45	22.2
Harassment by government officials/press	19	6.0	20	7.3	15	7.4
Frequent illnesses of children	18	5.7	25	9.1	43	21.2
Criticism from outsiders (persons/neighbors/society)	13	4.1	6	2.2	5	2.5
Difficulty in meeting the varied needs of children who come from different socio-cultural background	8	2.5	12	4.4	14	6.9
Lack of trained staff	7	2.2	25	9.1	27	13.3
Difficulty in obtaining birth registration certificates/citizenship for the children	3	0.9	2	0.7	2	1.0
Difficulty in reintegrating the children to their family	3	0.9	4	1.5	2	1.0
Lack of drinking water facilities	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.5
Lack of physical infrastructure	1	0.3	4	1.5	2	1.0
Problems created by children's relatives/guardians	1	0.3	2	0.7	2	1.0
Others	1	0.3	6	2.2	2	1.0
Total	318	100.0	274	100.0	203	100.0

Note: *17 Homes reported that they did not have any problems.

Coping with increasing number of displaced children was the most frequently mentioned third most important problem (Table 2.48). There were also several homes which had identified as the first and second most important problems. Frequent illnesses of children were not frequently mentioned first and second most important problem but it was one of the more frequently mentioned third most important problem.

3.0 STATUS OF CHILDREN IN CHILDREN'S HOMES

This chapter has five sections presenting the findings on the status of children in children's homes based on information collected on 8,821 children from a total of 335 homes in 12 study locations (Fig. 1.1). The first section of this chapter deals with the background characteristics of the children. The second section deals with their place of origin and reasons for displacement. The third and fourth sections present the findings on the health and educational status of the children according to their background characteristics. The last section assesses the prospect of reunion of the displaced children with their family.

3.1 Background Information of the Children

The findings on socio-cultural characteristics, such as sex, age and caste of the children are presented in this section. It also includes the results on parental status of the children, duration of their stay in the homes and information about the siblings.

3.1.1 Socio-cultural Characteristics

The background characteristics of the children are presented in Table 3.1. As the table shows, there were more boys (57%) than girls (43%). Over 59 percent of them were in the age group 10-18 years and around one-third (34%) in the age group of 5-9 years. Only seven percent of children were aged less than five years (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Characteristics of the Children

Characteristics	Number of Children	Percent
Sex		
Boys	5,020	56.9
Girls	3,801	43.1
Age		
< 6 months	50	0.6
6 months - 4 years	566	6.4
5-9 years	2,985	33.8
10 years or more	5,220	59.2
Caste		
High Caste (Hill)	3,503	39.7
High Caste (Tarai)	4	0.1
Other Caste (Tarai)	344	3.9
Dalit (Hill)	879	10.0
Dalit (Tarai)	20	0.2
Janjati (Hill)	3,424	38.8
Janjati (Tarai)	225	2.6
Not known	422	4.8
Total	8,821	100.0

The sample included children from various socio-cultural backgrounds. They were broadly categorized into eight subgroups according to the standard stratification of the country's nationalities (*National Committee and Dalit Ayog* of HMG/N, May 2002). As the result shows, there were more children from the hill origin high caste (40%), *Janjati* (39%) and *Dalits* than from the Tarai origin high caste (Table 3.1).

Table 3.2 shows that the majority of children were from the homes in the Kathmandu valley (79%). The differentials from broadly categorized areas indicate that most children were from the hill districts (92%) than from the Tarai (8%). The reasons for the lower representation of children from the high population areas of the Tarai was because only 28 out of 335

Table 3.2: Distribution of Children by Study Area

Study Area	Number of Children	Percent
Biratnagar	91	1.0
Kathmandu Valley	7,006	79.4
Bharatpur	407	4.6
Pokhara	531	6.0
Dang	121	1.4
Nepalgunj	443	5.0
Birendranagar	58	0.7
Dhangadhi	164	1.9
Kathmandu Valley	7,006	79.4
Out of Kathmandu Valley	1,815	20.6
Hill districts	698	7.9
Tarai districts	8,123	92.1
Total	8,821	100.0

homes covered were in the Tarai districts. Also most Tarai homes were being managed by people of hill origin, which might have biased the composition of children in the homes.

3.1.2 Parental Status of the Children

Overall, 56 percent of the children were either single or double orphaned (Table 3.3). Data further showed that among the total number of children, one in every five children was double orphaned or had both parents dead (20%). Thirty-five percent of children had lost either their mother or their father. In addition, three percent of all children surveyed had lost one or both parents due to the conflict.

Table 3.3: Distribution of Children by their Parental Status				
Parental Status	Total Children Surveyed	Percentage of Children		
		Kathmandu Valley	Out of Kathmandu Valley	Total
Both alive	3,897	41.6	54.6	44.2
Both died of conflict reason	33	0.4	0.4	0.4
Both died of reasons other than conflict	1766	21.8	13.3	20.0
Any one died of conflict	265	2.2	6.0	3.0
Any one died of reason other than conflict	2,860	34.0	26.4	32.4
Total	8,821	79.4	20.6	100.0

The area-specific differential indicates that the proportion of single orphaned children were slightly more likely to be from homes in the Kathmandu valley (36%) than outside the valley (32%). Similarly, double-orphaned children also more likely to be from homes in the Kathmandu valley (22%). The analysis showed that over 52 percent of the children were either single or double orphaned due to reasons other than conflict. This figure was much higher for children living in the Kathmandu valley (56%) than outside the valley (40%). However, the reverse was true for children whose parents were killed in the conflict with a higher proportion living outside the valley (6%) than within the valley (3%).

3.1.3 Duration of Stay in the Homes

Nearly 31 percent of children have been staying in the homes for a year or less (Table 3.4). Almost the same numbers (32%) have been staying in the homes for two to three years. The numbers of children then generally decreases with the increase in the duration. It may be indicative of the fact that the number of displaced children is growing in the homes in recent years. This is also corroborated by the increasing number of homes and children in the homes (see section 2.1.2).

Table 3.4: Distribution of Children by Duration of Stay in the Homes

Duration of Stay	Number of Children	Percent
Less than one year	2,698	30.6
1-3 years	2,786	31.6
3-5 years	1,767	20.1
5-9 years	1,218	13.8
More than 9 years	343	3.9
Total	8,812 *	100.0

Note: * 9 respondents did not give responses

3.1.4 Information about the Siblings

A maximum number of children (43%) had 1-2 siblings (Table 3.5). Around 31 percent of the children had more than 3 siblings. Information about siblings was not known for about 19 percent of the children.

Table 3.5: Distribution of Children by their Siblings

Number of Siblings	Number of Children	Percent
None	620	7.0
1-2	3,788	42.9
3-4	1,900	21.5
≥ 5	838	9.5
Don't Know	1,575	19.0
Total	8,812 *	100.0

Note: * 9 respondents did not give responses

For those who had siblings (6,526), a follow-up question was asked about their whereabouts. The responses are presented in Table 3.6. Two-thirds (60%) of children mentioned that they were staying in their own communities, 34 percent mentioned that they lived in the same homes, six percent in other homes and two percent are with other families. About three percent of the children did not know the whereabouts of their brothers and sisters.

3.2 Place of Origin and Reasons for Displacement

This section presents information on the place of origin and reasons for displacement of the children. It also presents information on the intensity of the conflict situation in the districts and the extent of displacement among children.

3.2.1 Place of Origin

Table 3.7 & Fig. 3.1 show that nearly half of the children staying in the homes were originally from other districts (48%). Twenty-two percent of children were from adjoining districts while 21 percent of children were from within the same districts. Most children originated from the hill districts (48%), followed by the Tarai (23%) and mountain (20%) districts. About nine percent of children had no information on their place of origin. The origin of children by districts is given in Appendix II.

Location-specific differentials in Table 3.8 indicate that homes in Dang (84%) and Bharatpur (77%) admitted the most number of children from within the same districts. Similarly, the homes in the Kathmandu valley (52%), Birendranagar (48%), Dhangadhi (47%), Pokhara (45%) and Biratnagar (37%) admitted relatively more children from distant districts. There was no marked difference in the admission of children from adjoining districts in the case of homes from eight different locations (Table 3.8).

Table 3.6: Whereabouts of the Brothers and Sisters

Whereabouts	Number of Children	Percent
In the community	3,913	60.0
In the same homes	2,203	33.8
Working somewhere	805	12.4
Other homes	465	7.1
With relatives	364	5.6
With other family	109	1.7
Abroad/Dharmaputra	45	0.7
Hostel/Schools	28	0.4
Others	62	1.0
No Idea/Don't Know	213	3.3

Note: Total add up to more than 100 percent due to multiple response

Table 3.7: Origin of Children by District Type

Place of Origin	Distribution of Children	
	Number	Percent
Within the district	1,839	20.9
Adjoining districts	1,940	22.0
Other Districts	4,206	47.7
Out of Nepal	63	0.7
Unknown	769	8.7
Mountain Districts	1,735	19.7
Hill Districts	4,245	48.1
Tarai Districts	2,005	22.7
Out of Country	63	0.7
Unknown	769	8.7
Total	8,817*	100.0

Note: 4 Cases missing

Fig. 3.1 : Place of Origin of Children

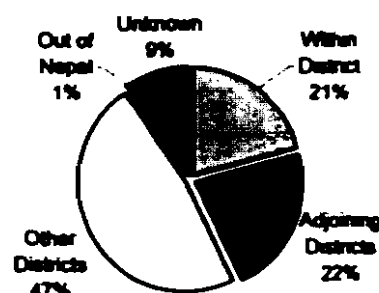


Fig. 3.2: Place of Origin of Children by Location of Homes

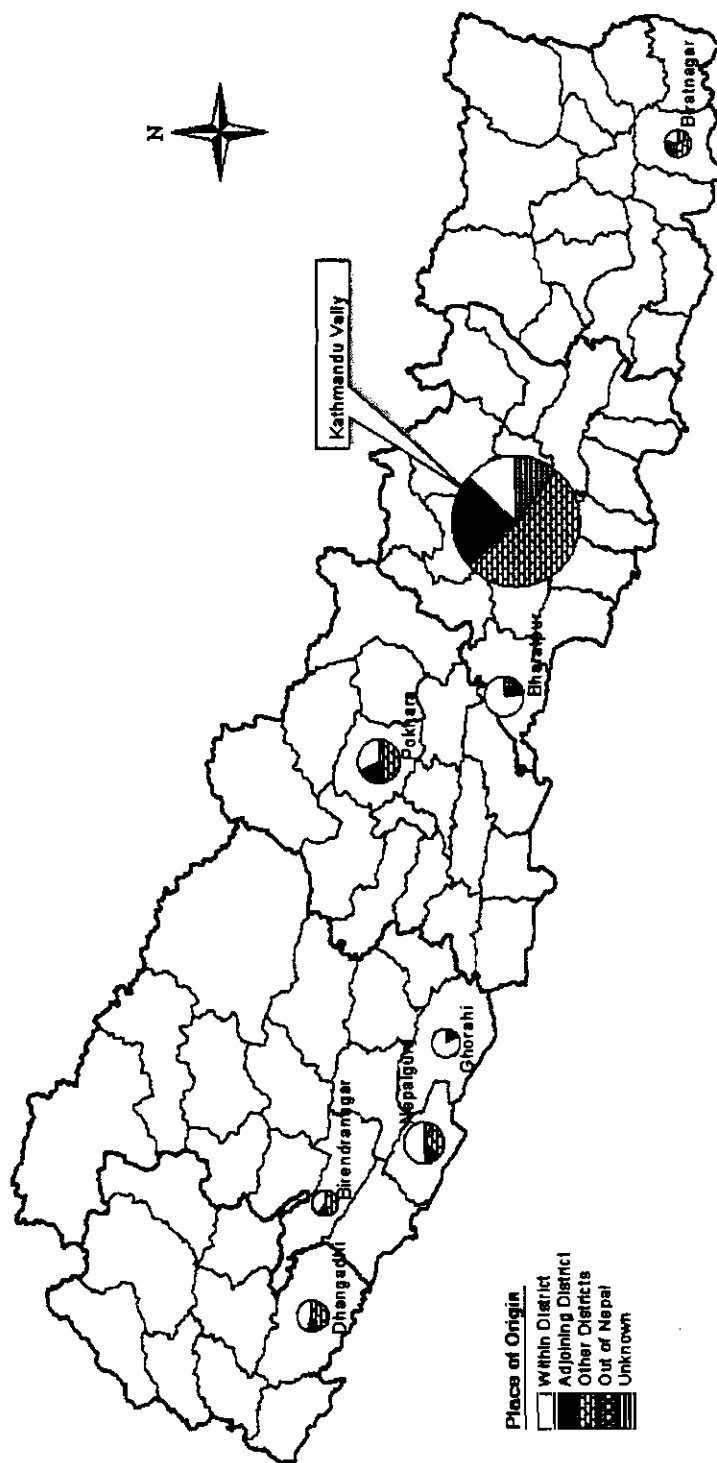


Table 3.8: Place of Origin of Children by Location of Homes

Location	Total Children in the Homes	Children Displaced from				
		Within the District	Adjoining Districts	Others Districts	Out of Nepal	Unknowns
Biratnagar	91	23.1	20.9	37.4	-	18.7
Kathmandu Valley	7,003	13.0	23.8	52.1	0.5	10.7
Bharatpur	407	77.1	11.8	10.6	0.2	0.2
Pokhara	530	32.5	22.1	44.7	-	0.8
Dang	121	83.5	11.6	5.0	-	-
Nepalgarj	443	51.2	13.5	29.1	6.1	-
Birendranagar	58	41.4	10.3	48.3	-	-
Dhangadhi	164	44.5	7.9	47.0	0.6	-
Kathmandu Valley	7,003	13.0	23.8	52.1	0.5	10.7
Outside of Kathmandu Valley	1,815	51.3	15.3	30.5	1.6	1.2
Total	8,817*	20.9	22.0	47.7	0.7	8.7

Note: * 4 cases missing.

3.2.2 Reasons for the Displacement

The caretakers in the homes provided a number of reasons for the children being displaced from their communities and admitted in the homes. Reasons are broadly categorized under conflict and non-conflict related headings (Table 3.9).

As indicated in Table 3.9, over 87 percent of children were displaced from their communities or admitted in the homes due to non-conflict related reasons, like poor economic condition of the families (81%), natural death of the parents (23%) and remarriage of children's mothers or fathers (13%). Only nine percent of children were displaced because of conflict related reasons, such as adverse effect of conflict on the economic condition of the family, displacement of the family due to high insurgency risk and possibility of children being involved in insurgency activities. The breakdown by reason is presented in Appendix III.

The results presented in Table 3.10 indicate that the proportion of conflict affected children was generally higher in homes located in mid-western and far-western Nepal, like Dhangadhi (45%), Birendranagar (23%) and Nepalgarj (11%). However, in terms of overall numbers, conflict affected children were mostly concentrated in the Kathmandu valley. The data according to the five

Table 3.9: Reasons for Displacement of the Children

Reasons	Distribution of the Children	
	Number	Percent
Conflict Related	798	9.0
Non-conflict Related	7,679	87.1
Not Known	344	3.9
Total	8,821	100.0

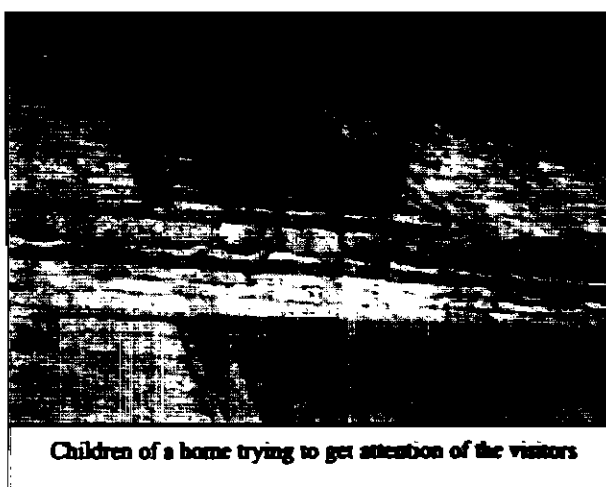


Table 3.10: Proportion of Children in the Homes due to Conflict related Reasons

Location	Total children Surveyed	Displaced due to Conflict Related Reasons	
		No.	%
Biratnagar	91	1	1.1
Kathmandu Valley	6,936	646	9.3
Bharatpur	406	6	1.5
Pokhara	517	7	1.4
Dang	120	3	2.5
Nepalgarj	443	49	11.1
Birendranagar	57	13	22.8
Dhangadhi	163	73	44.8
Kathmandu Valley	6,936	646	9.3
Out of Kathmandu	1,797	152	8.5
Total	8,733*	798	9.1

Note: The caretaker of 88 children did not know the reasons for displacement.

development regions show that a significantly high proportion of conflict affected children were from the far-western development region (Fig. 3.3).

Table 3.11 shows that among the 798 children displaced due to conflict related reasons, nearly half (49%) had been recently admitted. Another 38 percent had been admitted one to three years ago. The proportion of recently admitted children was higher among children admitted due to conflict related reasons than those admitted due to non-conflict affected reasons.

Table 3.11 also shows that a higher proportion of children displaced due to conflict related reasons were in newer (<2 years) homes compared to children who had not been displaced due to conflict.

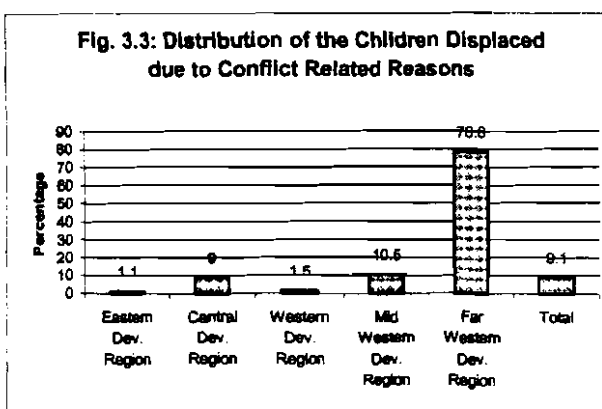


Table 3.11: Distribution of Children Admitted for Conflict and Non-Conflict related Reasons by Background Characteristic

Characteristics	Percentage Distribution of the Children			
	Conflict Related	Non-Conflict Related	Reasons not Known	Total
Duration of Stay*				
0-12 Months	49.1	27.6	54.1	30.6
13-36 Months	38.3	31.2	24.7	31.6
37-60 Months	9.0	21.6	11.1	20.1
61-108 Months	3.3	15.2	7.3	13.8
109-216 Months	0.4	4.3	2.9	3.9
Age of Children				
< 6 Months	0.0	0.4	5.8	0.6
6-59 Months	5.5	5.4	30.5	6.4
60-95 Months	29.1	16.0	23.8	17.5
96-119 Months	22.2	16.0	9.3	16.4
> 119 Months	42.6	62.2	30.5	59.2
Duration of Operation				
< 2 years	35.6	10.8	15.1	13.2
2-5 Years	25.6	25.3	24.4	25.3
> 5 years	38.8	64.0	60.5	61.5
Physical Facilities				
Good	27.7	52.9	47.4	50.4
Moderate	67.2	43.9	46.8	46.1
Poor	5.1	3.2	5.8	3.5
Total	798	7,679	344	8,821

3.2.3 Intensity of Conflict Situation and Extent of Displacement

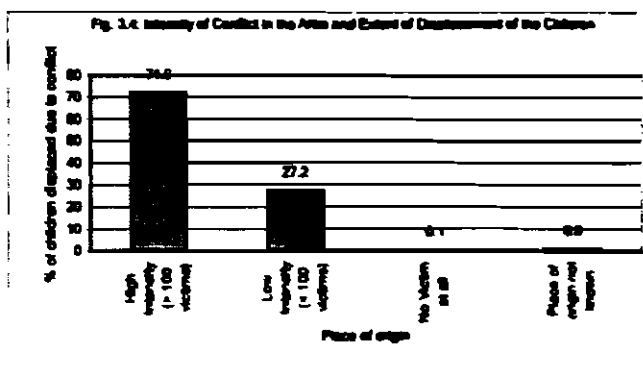
The districts which were reported as the places of origin of 798 conflict affected children were categorized into three subgroups according to the INSEC data on number of victims killed by the Maoists and the state from 13 February 1996 to 4 December 2004 (Appendix IV). The numbers of children were then distributed according to these subgroups to reveal the relationship between the

Table 3.12: Intensity of the Conflict Situation and Extent of Displacement of the Children

Place of Origin of the Children (Intensity of Conflict according to the Number of Victims)	Distribution of Children Displaced due to Conflict-related Reasons	
	Number	Percent
High Intensity Districts (> 100 Victims)	574	71.9
Low Intensity Districts (< 100 Victims)	217	27.2
None (No Victim at all)	6	0.8
Place of Origin Unknown		
Total	798	100.0

intensity of the conflict situation and extent of displacement of the children (Table 3.12).

The results in Table 3.12 and Fig. 3.4 showed that the children displaced due to conflict related reasons were mostly from high intensity districts.



3.3 Educational Status of the Children

This section assesses the educational status of the school age (≥ 6 years) children in the homes. The findings are presented in Table 3.13, 3.14 and 3.15. Among the 8,821 children surveyed 7,820 (or 88.7%) were school age children, i.e., 6 years or above.

Virtually all school age children in the homes were enrolled in schools or had participated in the schools or in out of school programs (OSP) like tutorials and literacy classes within the homes. However, about three percent of school age children (≥ 6 years) were found lacking the educational opportunity mostly because of their special condition such as physical disabilities.

Details about enrollment by age groups are presented in Table 3.14. It might be noted that over one-third (34%) of children aged 6-10 years were still in kindergarten and only 57 percent in primary grades. Similarly, nearly half (47%) of children age 10 years or more were still in primary grades. This implies that either these children are starting their schooling late or there is quite a bit of class repetition.

Table 3.13: Educational Status of the School Age Children

Age	Total children Surveyed	Children Enrolled in Schools or OSP Classes	
		No.	%
6 - 10 Years	3,404	3,315	97.4
> 10 Years	4,416	4,286	97.1
Total	7,820	7,601	93.2

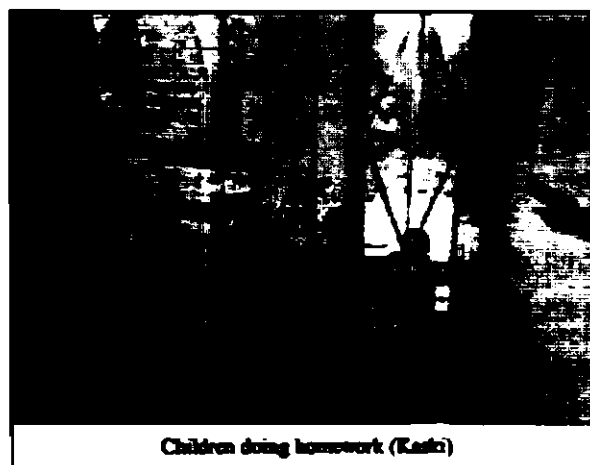


Table 3.14: Distribution of the Children by their Age and Education

Age (in Years)	OSP/ Literacy/ Tutorial classes		Kindergarten /Pre-primary		Primary (1-5 grade)		Secondary (6-10 grade)		High Secondary (11-12 grade)		None/ Too young		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<3	3	1.2	32	12.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	220	87.3	252	100
3-5	19	2.5	570	76.1	56	7.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	104	13.9	745	100
6-10	152	4.5	1169	34.3	1951	57.0	43	1.3	0	0.0	89	2.6	3404	100
>10	385	8.7	150	3.4	2057	47.0	1653	37.0	41	0.9	130	2.9	4416	100
Total	559	6.3	1918	21.7	4062	46.0	1698	19.0	41	0.5	543	6.2	8821	100

Enrollment status of school age children in the homes were further analyzed by various background characteristics. Since the overall enrollment rate was fairly high not much differential was observed by background characteristics. For instance there was hardly any difference in the educational status of school age girls and boys in the homes (Table 3.15).

Table 3.15: Educational Status of the School Age Children by Background Characteristics

Characteristics		Enrolled in Schools or OSP Classes	
		6 - 10 Years	> 10 Years
<u>Location of Homes</u>			
Kathmandu Valley		97.2	96.9
Out of Kathmandu Valley		97.9	97.6
<u>Duration of Operation</u>			
< 2 Years		95.2	94.9
2-4 Years		97.8	96.9
5-9 years		98.1	99.2
≥ 10 Years		97.6	95.8
<u>Sex of the Children</u>			
Boys		97.7	97.6
Girls		97.0	96.2
Total	Percent Number	97.4	97.1
		3,404	4,416

3.4 Health and Nutritional Status of the Children

This section presents results on the health status, disabilities and psychological problems among children. Data for these results were collected from interviews with the caretakers and anthropometrics measurement of the children aged 6-59 months. Some of the national level figures have also been used to compare the results.

3.4.1 Health Problems

Out of 8,821 children surveyed from 335 homes, over 7 percent had some kind of health problems that required ongoing medical care (Table 3.16).

The differentials by location indicate that the incidence of health problem was relatively high among children in Bharatpur and Pokhara (10%) followed by Dang (9%), Nepalganj (8%), Biratnagar (8%), Kathmandu valley (7%), Birendranagar (7%) and Dhangadhi (4%). The corresponding aggregated figures for Kathmandu and out of Kathmandu valley were 7 and 9 percent, respectively.

Table 3.16: Distribution of Children with Illnesses that Required Ongoing Medical Care			
Location	Total Children Surveyed	Children Requiring Ongoing Medical Care	
		No.	%
Biratnagar	91	7	7.7
Kathmandu Valley	7,006	494	7.1
Bharatpur	407	42	10.3
Pokhara	531	51	9.6
Dang	121	11	9.1
Nepalganj	443	37	8.4
Birendranagar	58	4	6.9
Dhangadhi	164	7	4.3
Kathmandu Valley	7,006	494	7.1
Out of KTM valley	1,815	159	8.8
Good Physical Facility	4445	311	7.0
Moderate Physical Facility	4068	308	7.6
Poor Physical Facility	308	34	11.0
Total	8,821	653	7.4

As Table 3.16 shows, the quality of the physical facility of the homes is inversely related to the incidence of health problems. For example the incidence of health problems was relatively low (7%) among children staying in homes with good physical facilities whereas among those who were staying in homes with poor physical facilities, it was relatively high (11%).

The health problems of the children were categorized into 16 different subgroups used by the MIS section of the Department of Health Services, HMG/N (Table 3.17). Top five health problems of children in the homes were ENT, skin, waterborne diseases, arthritis and mental illness/epilepsy. Respiratory disease is also a frequently encountered problem. It was also reported that four percent of children requiring continuing medical care were suffering from HIV/AIDS or STD.

Type of Illness	No	%
ENT related illnesses	140	21.4
Skin problems	112	17.2
Water borne illnesses	78	11.9
Arthritis problem	77	11.8
Mental illness/epilepsy	67	10.3
Respiratory problem	56	8.6
Frequent fever	42	6.4
Malnutrition related problem	34	5.2
Heart problem	26	4.0
HIV/AIDS/STD	24	3.7
Cuts, injuries, burns	24	3.7
Jaundice, Encephalitis, Meningitis, Malaria	5	0.8
Immunization preventable disease	4	0.6
Tumor and appendicitis	3	0.5
Leprosy	2	0.3
Cancer	1	0.2
Others	43	6.6

3.4.2 Nutritional Status of the Children

Information on the nutritional status was gathered from children 6-59 months through the collection of anthropometric data using the three indices for measuring the children's physical growth and nutritional status: weight-for-age (underweight), height-for-age (stunting) and weight-for-height (wasting).

The height and weight data of a child was rated against a WHO reference population of the same age and were expressed as standardised (z-score) deviation units from the median. Children who fall below two standard deviations from the reference median were regarded as malnourished, whereas children who fell three standard deviations below the reference median were regarded as severely malnourished. The height-for-age index provided an indicator of linear growth retardation, and children were considered to be stunted if they fell below -2SD from the reference population median.

Similarly, weight-for-height index measured body mass in relation to body length and those falling below -2SD from the reference population median were considered to be wasted. Weight-for-age was a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height. Children whose weight-for-age was below -2SD from the reference population median were considered underweight.



A child being measured in a Kathmandu home

It can be noted at the outset that though the correct age reporting is vital for assessment of nutritional status of children, not all children had their age reported with accuracy. Only about a third of the children had correct age reporting while the rest had close estimates. Therefore, the analysis of nutritional status of these children should be done cautiously. However, when the nutritional status of children with correct age reporting and those estimated were assessed, there was hardly any difference between these two groups (Table

3.18). Therefore, results reported here are based on the aggregate figures. The status of wasting (body mass) could be taken into account to provide a better picture of the nutritional status of children for this study as age is not important for this indicator. Weight-for-height helps to identify children suffering from current or acute under-nutrition or wasting and is useful when exact ages are difficult to determine (Cogill, 2001). This could result from inadequate food intake, incorrect feeding practices, disease and infection or, more frequently, a combination of these factors. However, it must be kept in mind that this index cannot be used to evaluate change in a population over time since it is highly susceptible to seasonality.

Table 3.18 presents the information on the percentage of children aged between 6-59 months classified as malnourished according to three anthropometrics indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristic.

Table 3.18: Nutritional Status of Children

Background Characteristic	Height -for-age (Stunted)			Weight-for-height (Wasted)			Weight-for-age (Underweight)			N
	% below -3 SD	% below -2 SD	Mean z-score (SD)	% below -3 SD	% below -2 SD	Mean z-score (SD)	% below -3 SD	% below -2 SD	Mean z-score (SD)	
Location										
Kathmandu Valley	16.7	39.9	-1.5	0.4	4.1	-0.4	5.8	28.3	-1.3	467
Out of KTM. Valley	27.1	52.1	-2.1	0.0	6.3	-0.4	10.4	39.6	-1.6	48
Sex										
Male	18.7	41.2	-1.6	0.0	5.0	-0.5	6.9	29.4	-1.3	262
Female	16.7	40.9	-1.6	0.8	3.6	-0.3	5.5	29.2	-1.2	253
Age Group										
6-24 months	11.9	33.9	-1.6	0.8	10.2	-0.6	8.5	35.6	-1.6	118
25-48 months	20.2	40.9	-1.6	0.4	2.4	-0.3	5.2	27.4	-1.2	248
49-59 months	18.1	47.0	-1.6	0.0	2.7	-0.3	6.0	27.5	-1.2	149
Reasons for Admission										
Conflict related	19.4	44.4	-1.5	0.0	5.6	-0.2	2.8	16.7	-1.0	36
Not related to conflict	18.8	43.0	-1.7	0.3	3.2	-0.4	6.6	31.5	-1.3	378
Not known	12.9	32.7	-1.3	1.0	7.9	-0.4	5.9	25.7	-1.2	101
Duration of Stay										
0-12 months	12.9	35.8	-1.4	0.6	5.3	-0.4	5.6	26.3	-1.2	342
13-36 months	25.2	48.3	-1.9	0.0	2.1	-0.3	6.3	35.7	-1.4	143
37-60 months	36.7	66.7	-2.4	0.0	3.3	-0.4	13.3	33.3	-1.7	30
Parental Status										
Both alive	23.1	47.7	-1.88	0.0	3.8	-0.35	9.2	32.3	-1.42	130
Both died	14.5	34.9	-1.41	0.4	4.6	-0.36	5.0	24.1	-1.2	241
Any one died	18.2	45.5	-1.65	0.7	4.2	-0.38	5.6	35.4	-1.29	144
Physical Facilities										
Good	19.2	41.6	-1.6	0.4	4.8	-0.4	7.2	29.9	-1.3	251
Moderate	16.8	40.8	-1.7	0.4	4.2	-0.3	5.9	30.7	-1.3	238
Poor	11.5	38.5	-1.5	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	11.5	-1.2	26
Age verification*										
Age known	19.1	45.1	-1.68	0.0	3.7	-0.38	7.4	28.8	-1.31	163
Approximate age	16.7	39.1	-1.54	0.6	4.3	-0.36	5.5	29.3	-1.26	348
Total	17.7	41.1	-1.6	0.4	4.3	-0.4	6.2	29.3	-1.3	515

Note: All figures refer to children born in the period 6-59 months preceding the survey. Each index is expressed in terms of the number of standard deviation (SD) units from the median of the NCHS/CDC/WHO international reference population. Children are classified as malnourished if their Z-scores are below minus two or minus three standard deviations (-2SD or -3SD) from the median of the reference population.

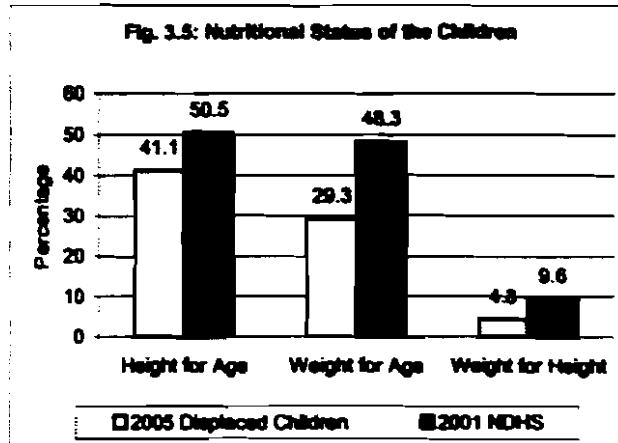
N = Number of Children

* = Excluded 4 missing cases

Though there were a total of 566 children aged 6-59 months in the study areas, information on nutritional status was collected for only 515 children¹. Table 3.18 shows that 41 percent of children in the homes were stunted (-2SD) while 29 percent were underweight (-2SD).

¹ Information could not be collected for 51 children (9%) as they were not present during the enumeration period.

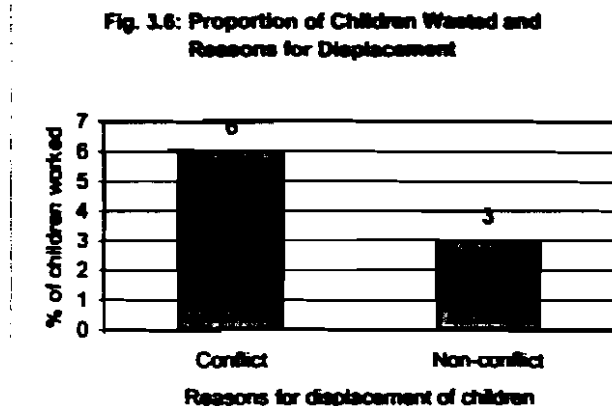
About 4 percent of these children were wasted ($-2SD$). The corresponding national figures from the 2001 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) were 51 percent stunted, 10 percent wasted and 48 percent underweight. These indices show that the nutritional status of the children in the homes was better than the average Nepalese children (6-59 months) as reported in the 2001 NDHS, (MOH, 2002) (Fig. 3.5).



The results of this study showed that children in the Kathmandu valley were better off than those outside the valley in reference to all three indices. For instance, four percent of the children in the valley were wasted, compared to about 6 percent of the children outside the valley. Similarly, children in the valley were less likely to be stunted (40%) and underweight (28%) compared to those outside the valley (52% and 40% respectively). The findings also indicated that there was hardly any difference between male and female children though a slightly higher proportion of male children were wasted, which was in line with the national trend (MOH, 2002).

The nutritional status of younger children (6-24 months) was found to be worse than older children in terms of wasting and under weight. About 10 percent of the children 6-24 months were wasted compared to less than 3 percent among older children. However, the trend was reversed in the case of stunting.

Figure 3.6 shows that wasting was more prevalent among children displaced due to conflict (6%) than among children displaced due to reasons other than conflict (3%). Table 3.18 indicates that children who have lived longer in the children's homes were more likely to be stunted and underweight. However, this was not the case for wasting where children who had lived for longer durations were less often wasted. Over 5 percent of the children who were admitted in the homes in recent time were wasted, while 2 to 3 percent of the children who had been admitted two to five years ago were wasted. Similarly, children who had lost both their parents were more likely to be wasted (5%) compared to children with both or at least a single parent alive (4%). Data shows that there was no relationship between the physical facilities of the homes and the nutritional status of children.



3.4.3 Disabilities among the Children

Overall, 8 percent of the children in the homes were disabled (Table 3.19). The types of disabilities included deafness, blindness, physical handicap and mental retardation.

These disabilities were found to a larger extent among the children of far and mid-western Nepal like Dang (46%) Dhangadhi (31%) and Birendranagar (19%). The corresponding figures for eastern Nepal was relatively low for example, Bharatpur (15%), Biratnagar (9%) and Kathmandu valley (5%).

Table 3.19 shows that disabilities were found to a larger extent among children outside of Kathmandu valley (19%) than among those within the valley (5%). Similarly, as would be expected there was a significant difference between those who were staying in the general homes (3%) and the homes that were designed specifically for disabled children (78%).

As Table 3.20 shows, over 34 percent of the disabled children had mild physical handicaps. Six percent of children had severe physical handicaps. Nearly 30 percent of the children were completely or partially blind. In addition, over one-fifth of the children were completely or partially deaf. Mentally retarded children accounted for around 15 percent (Table 3.20).

3.4.4 Children with Psychological Problems

Among a total of 8,821 children, three percent were found to be suffering from psychological problems during the survey period (Table 3.21). The types of psychological problems noted by the caretakers included getting very home sick, remaining depressed, keeping quiet all the time, complaining night suffocation, preferring to stay alone, getting angry all of sudden, weeping frequently and screaming all of sudden.

These problems were found to a larger extent among the children from the far and mid-western Nepal like Dang (9%), Birendranagar (9%) and Dhangadhi (7%). On the contrary, the problem was relatively low (3%) among the children from eastern Nepal. Table 3.21 shows that there was a relatively small difference in the extent of psychological problems among the children of both sexes and different age groups.

Table 3.19: Proportion of Disabled Children by Location and Types of Homes

Characteristics	Total children Surveyed	Distribution of Disabled Children	
		No.	%
Location			
Biratnagar	91	8	8.8
Kathmandu Valley	7,006	378	5.4
Bharatpur	407	61	15.0
Pokhara	531	100	18.8
Dang	121	55	45.5
Nepalgunj	443	51	11.5
Birendranagar	58	11	19.0
Dhangadhi	164	51	31.1
Types of Homes			
Kathmandu Valley	7,006	378	5.4
Out of KTM valley	1,815	337	18.6
General	8,197	226	2.8
Disable	624	489	78.4



Disabled orphans in a home for disabled (Kathmadu)

Table 3.20: Distribution of Children by Types of Disabilities (N=715)

Type of Disabilities	No	%
Partially Deaf	56	7.8
Completely Deaf	91	12.7
Partially Blind	98	13.7
Completely Blind	113	15.8
Mild Physical Handicap	246	34.4
Severe Physical Handicap	43	6.0
Mentally Retarded	106	14.8
Others	17	2.4

Table 3.21: Proportion of Children with Psychological Problem by Location, Age and Sex

Characteristics	Total Children Surveyed	Children with Noticeable Psychological Problem	
		No.	%
Location			
Biratnagar	91	3	3.3
Kathmandu Valley	7,006	219	3.1
Bharatpur	407	12	2.9
Pokhara	531	13	2.4
Dang	121	11	9.1
Nepalgunj	443	7	1.6
Birendranagar	58	5	8.6
Dhangadhi	164	12	7.3
Kathmandu Valley	7,006	219	3.1
Out of KTM valley	1,815	63	3.5
Sex			
Boys	5,020	178	3.5
Girls	3,801	104	2.7
Age			
<6 Years	1001	26	2.6
6-10 years	3404	116	3.4
11-18 Years	4416	140	3.2
Total	8,821	282	3.2

Table 3.22 presents results on the relationship between the extent of psychological problems and the reasons for displacement or admission to homes. It indicates that the extent of psychological problems was much higher among those who were displaced from their communities or admitted to homes due to conflict related reasons (9%) compared to those who were displaced due to non-conflict related reasons (3%) (Fig. 3.7). It is further supported by the fact that the incidence of psychological problem was significantly higher among those who had lost both or any one parent due to conflict related reasons (12%) compared to those who lost their parents due to non-conflict related reasons (3%) (Fig. 3.8).

Fig. 3.7: Proportion of Children with Psychological Problem and Reasons for Displacement

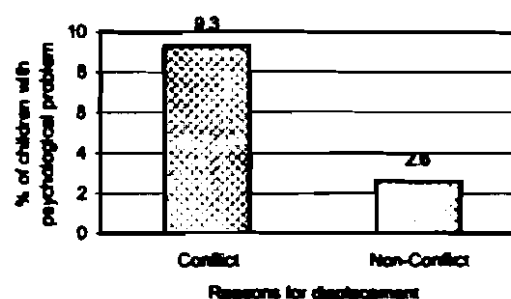
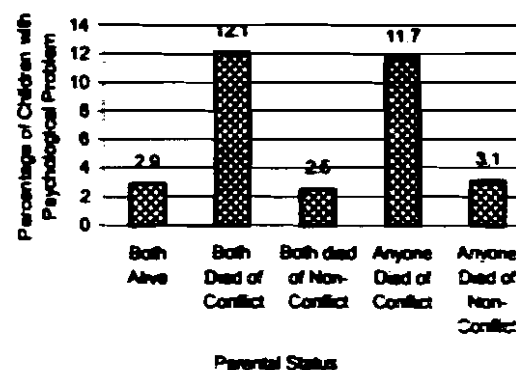


Table 3.22: Proportion of Children with Psychological Problem by Reason for Admission in the Homes and Parental Status

Characteristics	Total Children Surveyed	Children with Psycho-logical Problem	
		No.	%
Reasons for Admission			
Conflict Related	798	74	9.3
Non-conflict Related	7679	197	2.6
Reasons not Known	344	11	3.2
Parental Status			
Both Alive	3897	114	2.9
Both died of conflict	33	4	12.1
Both died of non-conflict	1766	45	2.5
Any one died of conflict	265	31	11.7
Any one died of non-conflict	2860	88	3.1
Total	8,821	282	3.2

Figure 3.8: Extent of Psychological Problem by Parental Status of the Children



As Table 3.23 shows, nearly 36 percent of children with psychological problems complained of being very home sick. Thirty-one percent of children were also found to be depressed. About 17 percent of children stayed quiet all the time while another 15 percent preferred to stay alone. A smaller percent of children had other problems (getting angry all of sudden – 11%, flinching – 9%, weeping and feeling insecure – 6%).

Table 3.23: Distribution of Children according to the Type of Psychological Problem (N=282)

Type of Disabilities	No	%
Feels very home sick	100	35.5
Remains depressed	88	31.2
Keeps quite all the time	47	16.7
Prefers to stay alone	42	14.9
Gets angry all of sudden	30	10.6
Flinches	25	8.9
Weeps often	25	8.9
Feels insecure/afraid	17	6.0
Screams all of sudden	15	5.3
Others	11	3.9

3.5 Prospect for Reunion with Family

The best possible environment for a child is growing up in the care of their families. For this reason many homes take initiatives to keep children in contact with their families. If contacts are not maintained it may be harder for the children to unite with their families. In this section children's contacts with their families is discussed.

Overall 70 percent of the children had maintained contact with their families or the relatives at least once or more in last 12 months (Table 3.24). The proportion of children with this interaction was extremely high in the homes of Bharatpur (90%). Though there are no marked differences between the homes of Kathmandu valley (69%) and out of valley (77%), in general the children having family contacts were more in the homes of western Nepal ($\geq 8\%$) than in other parts of the country.

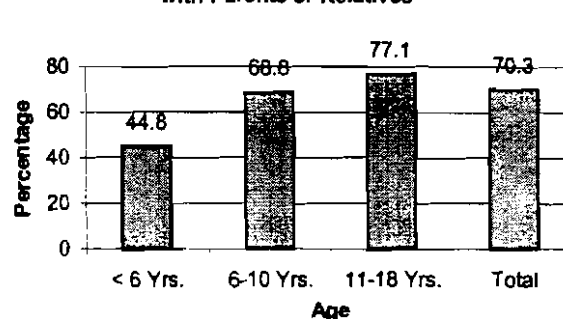
Table 3.24: Contact of Children Having with Their Parents and/or Relatives

Location	Total no of Children Surveyed	Children having contact with their parents/relatives for at least once in last 12 months	Children not having parents and relatives or maintaining no contact with them at all in last 12 months
		%	%
Biratnagar	91	50.5	49.5
Kathmandu Valley	6,993	68.5	31.5
Bharatpur	407	89.9	10.1
Pokhara	529	69.2	30.8
Dang	118	83.1	16.9
Nepalguni	439	79.5	20.5
Birendranagar	58	84.5	15.5
Dhangadhi	164	70.7	29.3
Kathmandu Valley	6993	68.5	31.5
Out of Kathmandu Valley	1806	77.0	23.0
Total	8799*	70.3	29.7

Note: * Missing N=22

These findings are analyzed further according to the background characteristics of the children (Table 3.24). Results indicate that there was no difference in the level of family contact by gender. However, younger children had less contact than older ones (Table 3.25). As expected contact was highest for those whose parents were both alive but much less so if both parents were dead. Contact

Figure 3.9: Children having Regular Contact with Parents or Relatives



was higher even if one of the parents was alive. There was some evidence that contact were lower if one or both of the parents had died due to conflict related reasons in comparison to deaths due to non-conflict related reasons. Whether a child had disability or psychological or a physical illness did not matter much in terms of their contact with the family (Table 3.25).

Table 3.25: Distribution of Children Having Meeting with their Parents and Relatives by Background Variables

Location	Total no of Children Surveyed	Children having contact with their parents/relatives for at least once in last 12 months	Children not having parents and relatives or maintaining no contact with them at all in last 12 months
		%	%
Sex			
Male	5,010	70.4	29.6
Female	3,789	70.0	30.0
Age			
<6 years	997	44.8	55.2
6-10 years	3,396	68.8	31.2
11-18 years	4,406	77.1	22.9
Parental Status			
Both alive	3,888	87.7	12.3
Both died of conflict reasons	33	18.2	81.8
Both died of non-conflict reasons	1,761	26.9	73.1
Any one died of conflict reason	264	66.3	33.7
Any one died of non-conflict reason	2,853	74.2	25.8
Reason for Admission in Homes			
Conflict related reasons	797	71.6	29.4
Reasons not related to conflict	7,660	72.2	27.8
Reasons not known	342	23.7	76.3
Disabilities			
Yes	713	78.1	21.9
No	8,086	69.6	30.4
Psychological Problems			
Yes	281	68.3	31.7
No	8,518	70.3	29.7
Physical Illness			
Yes	650	69.7	30.3
No	8,149	70.3	29.7
Total	8,799*	70.3	29.7

Note: * Missing N=22

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

This study is probably the first systematic study of children's homes in Nepal. The findings of this study are based on the coverage of all children's homes in eight locations which are known to have a concentration of children's homes. This study probably covers nearly 80 percent of homes in the country and as such, it is believed that the findings of the study and conclusions drawn from them can be generalized with a reasonable confidence for the child homes of Nepal and children staying in them. The findings of the study were discussed in preceding two chapters. The conclusions based on these findings are presented below:

4.1 Children's Homes

The Profile

- The number of child homes exceeds 400 and their number is rapidly increasing. Nearly one-fourth of the homes were less than two years old and over one-half were 4 years old or less. In other words majority of the homes are fairly new.
- As four-fifth of the children's homes were registered with the government they would be considered formal homes. However, a significant number (19.4%) of homes still operate informally, i.e., without any registration. The homes outside Kathmandu valley are more likely to be unregistered than those in Kathmandu.
- The majority of homes tend to be fairly small (<25). Very few are large ones having more than 100 children.
- The majority of homes are run by a fairly small staff (<10) as they are fairly small in size. On the average a child home caretaker is responsible for nine children which may be considered a reasonable ratio. However, there are some (14%) homes in which the caretaker-child ratio is one to 15.
- The condition of the physical facilities of most of the homes are okay but facilities of a small proportion (5%) are in very poor condition. This rating was based on the assessment of Nepali field workers. It is likely that a person from a western country, where standards are fairly high, could have rated many more homes as having poor facilities.
- The majority of homes did not provide safe drinking water to their children. Only 40 percent of homes had drinking water supply which would be considered safe. Another 38 percent of the homes indicated that they were providing filtered water to their children, which is commonly through to render it safe, but often does not.

Admission Policy and Trend

- Most homes had specific admission preferences. Although homes generally preferred orphans or children from economically destitute families, slightly less than one-third

of homes had been set up with a particular focus on conflict affected children. The majority of these homes had been set up fairly recently (<4 years).

- Children's homes had witnessed a dramatic increase in the number of children in recent years, i.e., in the last two years. The proportion of conflict affected children in recent admissions is also increasing rapidly. For instance, 15 percent of children admitted in the last 12 months were conflict affected children compared to 11 percent among those admitted 13-36 months back. Prior to that the proportion of conflict affected children admissions used to be less than five percent.

Health and Education Arrangements

- Health care facility within most of the homes does not go beyond maintaining a first aid kit. Very few are able to afford a medical staff but many have arranged for periodic visits of medical personnel.
- Most of the homes have reasonable arrangement for the intake of Vitamin A capsule for their pre school children.
- About one-third of the children in the homes had to be taken to a medical professional for treatment in the last 12 months.
- Homes generally do arrange necessary medical care for seriously ill children.
- Most of the homes which housed pre-school children, had made arrangements for providing stimulating environment for these children. Usually this meant having a separate hall/room with materials such as toys and musical instruments. More than one-fourth of those homes had their own kindergarten.
- Most of the homes had made reasonable arrangements for schooling of their school age children. They generally preferred to send children to private schools. About four percent of the homes had made no provision for schooling of their school age children.
- One-third of the homes had experienced dealing with psychologically traumatized children. Although most of them had made reasonable arrangements for handling these children about one-third had made no arrangements at all.

Exit and Rehabilitation Policy

- Most of the homes had the policy of keeping children until they completed secondary education or were capable enough to earn their livelihood. This may be considered a reasonable exit policy.
- Most of the homes have the policy of reintegrating the children into their own families or communities. Organizing occasional meeting of children with their family members was the most common measure adopted by the homes for family reintegration.

Funding Sources and Challenges Faced by Homes

- Individual charity or donations were the most common source of funding for the homes. INGOs were another important source of funding. Nearly one-third of the homes also had their own internal sources.
- Lack of funding was the most important problem faced by the homes. Most of them did not have long-term funding assurances.
- As many homes were also in rented premises, lack of a permanent residential facility was a very important problem for them.
- Many homes also mentioned coping with the ever increasing number of displaced children as a significant problem.

4.2 Status of Children in Children's Homes

Background Characteristics of the Children

- Among the 8,821 children surveyed from the 335 homes, there was a higher proportion of boys (57%) to girls (43%).
- The children in the homes are mostly school age children, i.e., six years or above. Only seven percent of children were below five years.
- The caste/ethnic mix of the children in homes more or less represent national composition. However, Terai children were less represented in the homes.
- Most of the children in the homes are relatively new, i.e., staying in the homes for three years or less.
- A maximum number of children (43%) had 1-2 siblings. Around 31 percent of children had more than 3 siblings. The siblings of nearly two-thirds (60%) of children were staying in their own communities, while about one-third (34%) were in the same homes.

Parental Status

- The majority of children were either single or double orphaned. Three percent of the children in Kathmandu valley lost their parents due to conflict related reasons, whereas in the homes outside the valley, this figure was double (6%).

Place of Origin and Reasons for Displacement

- Nearly one-half of the children staying in the homes were originally from relatively distant (i.e., not from same or adjoining) districts. The children coming from adjoining districts and those from within the same districts accounted for 22 and 21 percent, respectively. The proportions, however, varied from location to location.

- Although children in the homes were there for mostly non-conflict related reasons, over nine percent of them were displaced due to the conflict related reasons like death of one or both parents in conflict, displacement of the family due to high insurgency risk and possibility for children being involved in the insurgency activities. The proportion of conflict affected children were generally higher in the homes of mid-western and far-western Nepal, like Dhangadhi (45%), Birendranagar (23%) and Nepalganj (11%).
- A higher proportion of children displaced due to conflict related reasons were in newer (<2 years) homes. The children displaced due to conflict related reasons were mostly from districts which were highly conflict affected.

Educational Status

- Virtually all school age children in the homes were enrolled in schools or had participated in the schools or out of school programs (OSP) like tutorials and literacy classes within the homes. However, about three percent of school age children (≥ 6 years) were found deprived of educational opportunities mostly because of their special condition such as physical disabilities. One-third of 6-10 years children were still in kindergarten and only 57 percent (national average 72%) in primary grades. Similarly, nearly half (47%) of children 10 years or above were still in primary grades. This implies the children in the children's homes were behind in school compared to other children in Nepal. This is probably because of family circumstances of children in homes which eventually lead to their admission to the homes.

Health and Nutritional Status of the Children

- About one child in ten had some kind of health problems that required ongoing medical care.
- The top five chronic health problems of children in the homes were ENT, skin diseases, waterborne diseases, arthritis and mental illnesses. Respiratory disease was also a frequently encountered problem. It was also reported that four percent of children requiring continuing medical care were suffering from HIV/AIDS or STD. The incidence was relatively lower (7%) among children staying in the homes with good physical facilities than among those who were staying in homes with poor physical facilities (11%).
- For children age 6-59 months over 41 percent of children in the homes were stunted ($-2SD$) while 29 percent were underweight ($-2SD$). About 4 percent of these children were wasted ($-2SD$). The corresponding national figures from the 2001 NDHS were 51 percent for stunted, 10 percent for wasted and 48 percent for underweight. These indices show that the nutritional status of the children in the homes was better than the average Nepalese children (6-59 months) as reported by 2001 NDHS (MOH, 2002). Children in the Kathmandu valley were less often stunted (40%) and underweight (28%) compared to those outside the valley (52% and 40% respectively). There was hardly any difference between male and female children though slightly higher proportion of male children were wasted, which was in line with the national trend (MOH, 2002).

Disabilities among the Children

- Nearly one child in ten was disabled. This is relatively high compared to the national estimates. The types of disabilities included deafness, blindness, physical handicaps and mental retardation.

Children with Psychological Problems

- About three percent of children were suffering from psychological problems. The types of psychological problems noted by the caretakers included getting very home sick, remaining depressed, keeping quiet all the time, complaining of night suffocation, preferring to stay alone, getting angry all of sudden, weeping frequently and screaming all of sudden.
- The extent of psychological problem was extremely high among those who were displaced from their communities due to conflict related reasons (9%) compared to those who were displaced due to non-conflict related reasons (3%). It was also noted that incidence of psychological problem was significantly higher among those who had lost both or any one parent due to conflict related reasons (12%) compared to those who lost their parents due to non-conflict related reasons (3%).

Prospect for Reunion with Family

- Most of the children had maintained contact with their families or the relatives at least once or more in last 12 months.
- Younger children had less contact than older children.
- As would be expected, contacts were higher for those with both parents alive but much less so if both parents were dead.

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APPENDICES

Appendix - I
Number of Homes Listed and Surveyed for the Study

S No.	District	Number of Children's Homes				
		Listed	Interview Refused	Not Covered as Only > 18 Yrs Children in the Homes	Surveyed	
					No	As % of Total Listed
1	Kathmandu	150	3	4	143	95.3
2	Lalitpur	88	3	2	83	94.3
3	Bhaktapur	17	2	-	15	88.2
4	Morang	4	-	-	4	100.0
5	Chitwan	20	-	-	20	100.0
6	Kaski	32	2	-	30	94.0
7	Dang	9	-	-	9	100.0
8	Banke	16	-	-	16	100.0
9	Surkhet	7	-	-	7	100.0
10	Kailali	8	-	-	8	100.0
	Total	351	10	6	335	95.4

Appendix - II
Place of Origin of Children in Children's Homes by Reason for Displacement

District	Conflict Related (N=798)		Non-Conflict Related (N=7675)		Reason Not Known (N=344)		Total (N=8817)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Taplejung	3	0.4	19	0.2	1	0.3	23	0.3
Panchthar	0	0.0	11	0.1	0	0.0	11	0.1
Ilam	0	0.0	14	0.2	0	0.0	14	0.2
Jhapa	3	0.4	151	2.0	5	1.5	159	1.8
Morang	5	0.6	86	1.1	0	0.0	91	1.0
Sunsari	3	0.4	70	0.9	0	0.0	73	0.8
Dhankuta	0	0.0	19	0.2	1	0.3	20	0.2
Terhathum	1	0.1	18	0.2	2	0.6	21	0.2
Sankhuwasabha	0	0.0	20	0.3	0	0.0	20	0.2
Bhojpur	0	0.0	32	0.4	1	0.3	33	0.4
Solukhumbu	9	1.1	122	1.6	3	0.9	134	1.5
Okhaldhunga	9	1.1	78	1.0	1	0.3	88	1.0
Khotang	3	0.4	50	0.7	1	0.3	54	0.6
Udayapur	6	0.8	48	0.6	0	0.0	54	0.6
Saptari	2	0.3	16	0.2	0	0.0	18	0.2
Siraha	1	0.1	7	0.1	0	0.0	8	0.1
Dhanusa	0	0.0	39	0.5	1	0.3	40	0.5
Mahotari	0	0.0	19	0.2	0	0.0	19	0.2
Sarlahi	6	0.8	100	1.3	0	0.0	106	1.2
Sindhuli	9	1.1	79	1.0	1	0.3	89	1.0
Ramechhap	17	2.1	217	2.8	4	1.2	238	2.7
Dolakha	12	1.5	179	2.3	4	1.2	195	2.2
Sindhupalchowk	19	2.4	398	5.2	12	3.5	429	4.9
Kavre	9	1.1	252	3.3	4	1.2	265	3.0
Lalitpur	1	0.1	205	2.7	4	1.2	210	2.4
Bhaktapur	1	0.1	120	1.6	2	0.6	123	1.4
Kathmandu	6	0.8	571	7.4	20	5.8	597	6.8
Nuwakot	39	4.9	260	3.4	8	2.3	307	3.5
Rasuwa	4	0.5	83	1.1	1	0.3	88	1.0
Dhading	85	10.7	429	5.6	9	2.6	523	5.9
Makwanpur	5	0.6	175	2.3	2	0.6	182	2.1
Rautahat	2	0.3	31	0.4	2	0.6	35	0.4
Bara	3	0.4	46	0.6	0	0.0	49	0.6
Parsa	0	0.0	23	0.3	0	0.0	23	0.3
Chitwan	7	0.9	494	6.4	7	2.0	508	5.8
Gorkha	31	3.9	268	3.5	4	1.2	303	3.4
Lamjung	4	0.5	70	0.9	3	0.9	77	0.9
Tanahu	2	0.3	68	0.9	2	0.6	72	0.8
Syangja	2	0.3	53	0.7	0	0.0	55	0.6
Kaski	2	0.3	273	3.6	12	3.5	287	3.3
Manang	0	0.0	36	0.5	1	0.3	37	0.4
Mustang	1	0.1	151	2.0	0	0.0	152	1.7
Myagdi	3	0.4	82	1.1	1	0.3	86	1.0
Parbat	0	0.0	22	0.3	1	0.3	23	0.3
Baglung	1	0.1	39	0.5	1	0.3	41	0.5
Gulmi	5	0.6	37	0.5	0	0.0	42	0.5
Palpa	0	0.0	28	0.4	1	0.3	29	0.3
Nawalparasi	3	0.4	87	1.1	1	0.3	91	1.0
Rupandehi	2	0.3	63	0.8	0	0.0	65	0.7
Kapilbastu	0	0.0	22	0.3	1	0.3	23	0.3
Arghakhanchi	2	0.3	15	0.2	1	0.3	18	0.2
Pyuthan	6	0.8	26	0.3	1	0.3	33	0.4
Rolpa	8	1.0	12	0.2	0	0.0	20	0.2
Rukum	52	6.5	14	0.2	0	0.0	66	0.7
Saljan	16	2.0	10	0.1	0	0.0	26	0.3
Dang	11	1.4	132	1.7	2	0.6	145	1.6

Appendix - II Cont'd

District	Conflict Related (N=798)		Non-Conflict Related (N=7675)		Reason Not Known (N=344)		Total (N=8817)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Banke	22	2.8	266	3.5	0	0.0	288	3.3
Bardia	14	1.8	67	0.9	1	0.3	82	0.9
Surkhet	15	1.9	74	1.0	2	0.6	91	1.0
Dailekh	27	3.4	7	0.1	0	0.0	34	0.4
Jajarkot	25	3.1	16	0.2	0	0.0	41	0.5
Dolpa	10	1.3	58	0.8	0	0.0	68	0.8
Jumla	32	4.0	94	1.2	2	0.6	128	1.5
Kalikot	11	1.4	17	0.2	1	0.3	29	0.3
Mugu	13	1.6	53	0.7	0	0.0	66	0.7
Humla	124	15.5	157	2.0	10	2.9	291	3.3
Bajura	10	1.3	9	0.1	0	0.0	19	0.2
Bajhang	1	0.1	9	0.1	0	0.0	10	0.1
Achham	20	2.5	14	0.2	1	0.3	35	0.4
Doti	2	0.3	8	0.1	0	0.0	10	0.1
Kailali	33	4.1	108	1.4	9	2.6	150	1.7
Kanchanpur	0	0.0	32	0.4	0	0.0	32	0.4
Dadeldhura	3	0.4	10	0.1	1	0.3	14	0.2
Baitadi	8	1.0	5	0.1	0	0.0	13	0.1
Darchula	1	0.1	44	0.6	1	0.3	46	0.5
India	0	0.0	46	0.6	1	0.3	47	0.5
Tibet	0	0.0	14	0.2	1	0.3	15	0.2
Bhutan	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Don't know	6	0.8	577	7.5	186	54.1	769	8.7
Total	798	100.0	7675	100.0	344	100.0	8817*	100.0

Note: Missing N=4*

Appendix - III
Main Reasons for the Children being Displaced from the
Communities and Admitted in the Homes

Reason for Admitting the Children	Conflict Related (N=798)		Non-Conflict Related (N=7675)		Reason Not Known (N=344)		Total (N=8817*)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Family was too poor to take care of the child	467	58.5	6189	80.6	153	44.6	6809	77.2
The child was single orphaned (mother/father died)	215	26.9	1753	22.8	34	9.9	2002	22.7
The child's mother/father got remarried	38	4.8	1015	13.2	28	8.2	1081	12.3
The child was double orphaned (both parents died)	67	8.4	834	10.9	11	3.2	912	10.3
Child was abandoned by parents	14	1.8	571	7.4	78	22.7	663	7.5
The child needed support for education	19	2.4	628	8.2	12	3.5	659	7.5
The child's parent/s suffered from mental/ other illness	18	2.3	476	6.2	7	2.0	501	5.7
The child was disabled who could be taken good care of in center	10	1.3	475	6.2	8	2.3	493	5.6
Family was displaced due to insurgency	402	50.4	0	0	0	0.0	402	4.6
It was necessary to protect the child/adolescent from being involved in insurgency	342	42.9	0	0	0	0.0	342	3.9
Parent/s of the child is/are in custody	12	1.5	256	3.3	11	3.2	279	3.2
The child needed to learn Islamic religion	3	0.4	238	3.1	0	0.0	241	2.7
There was no one to care of the child	3	0.4	147	1.9	87	25.4	237	2.7
The child was living in the street	0	0.0	190	2.5	23	6.7	213	2.4
The police got hold of the child	0	0.0	124	1.6	44	12.8	168	1.9
The child would end up working somewhere	13	1.6	125	1.6	2	0.6	140	1.6
The possibility of insurgency event displaced the child and/or family	99	12.4	0	0	0	0.0	99	1.1
There was no information on the child parents	1	0.1	82	1.1	12	3.5	95	1.1
The child suffered from mental illness	0	0.0	82	1.1	2	0.6	84	1.0
The child was raped/sexually abused/ would be forced to prostitution	5	0.6	78	1.0	1	0.3	84	1.0
The child's family's property was captured by someone	53	6.6	3	0.0	1	0.3	57	0.6
The child's parent/s was/were disabled	4	0.5	46	0.6	3	0.9	53	0.6
The child required special education (for deaf, blind & mentally ill)	0	0.0	47	0.6	0	0.0	47	0.5
The child suffered from domestic violence/belonged to unhappy family atmosphere/ had parents divorced	1	0.1	43	0.6	0	0.0	44	0.5
The child was not accepted by his father	2	0.3	38	0.5	1	0.3	41	0.5
The child belonged to backward/dalit caste	2	0.3	39	0.5	0	0.0	41	0.5
The child had parents working in the same home	1	0.1	36	0.5	0	0.0	37	0.4
The child needed to learn good manners	0	0.0	31	0.4	0	0.0	31	0.4
The child's house was burnt	7	0.9	7	0.1	0	0.0	14	0.2
Others	6	0.8	119	1.6	5	1.5	130	1.5
Don't know	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0

Note: Total add up to more than 100 percent due to multiple response

- * Missing N= 4

Appendix - IV
No. of Victims Killed by State and Maoists in Connection with the "People's War"
(13 Feb 1996 - 4 Dec 2004, INSEC)

S. N.	Name of the Districts	By State	By Maoist	Total
1	Jhapa	37	34	71
2	Ilam	56	21	77
3	Panchthar	73	29	102
4	Taplejung	57	27	84
5	Morang	80	44	124
6	Sunsari	36	15	51
7	Dhankuta	13	16	29
8	Terhathum	40	13	53
9	Bhojpur	54	48	102
10	Sankhuwasabha	71	32	103
11	Saptari	18	20	38
12	Siraha	93	50	143
13	Udayapur	57	22	79
14	Khotang	66	23	89
15	Okhaldhunga	89	15	104
16	Solokhumbu	78	52	130
17	Dhanusha	78	52	130
18	Mahottari	19	29	48
19	Sarlahi	72	43	115
20	Sindhuli	100	84	184
21	Ramechhap	88	28	116
22	Dolakha	91	77	168
23	Rautahat	63	57	120
24	Bara	58	58	116
25	Parsha	31	45	76
26	Chitwan	63	41	104
27	Makawanpur	21	54	75
28	Lalitpur	13	39	52
29	Kavre	73	85	158
30	Bhaktapur	13	1	14
31	Kathmandu	20	45	65
32	Dhading	123	48	171
33	Sindhupalchowk	87	82	169
34	Nuwakot	94	48	142
35	Rasuwa	23	3	26
36	Nawalparashi	55	41	96
37	Rupandehi	32	44	76
38	Kapilbastu	23	59	82
39	Palpa	58	14	72
40	Tanahu	47	29	76
41	Gorkha	152	90	242
42	Lamjung	152	63	215
43	Syangja	50	34	84
44	Kaski	38	47	85
45	Manang	0	0	0
46	Mustang	0	0	0
47	Arghakhachi	123	25	148
48	Gulmi	18	23	41
49	Baglung	78	31	109
50	Parbat	27	6	33
51	Myagdi	167	43	210
52	Dang	403	242	645

Appendix - IV Cont'd...

S. N.	Name of the Districts	By State	By Maoist	Total
53	Pyuthan	21	20	41
54	Rolpa	484	230	714
55	Salyan	229	87	316
56	Rukum	651	158	809
57	Banke	170	119	289
58	Bardiya	189	46	235
59	Surkhet	203	60	263
60	Jajarkot	123	73	196
61	Dailekh	93	85	178
62	Dolpa	27	24	51
63	Jumla	167	69	236
64	Mugu	31	7	38
65	Kalikot	205	56	261
66	Humla	16	12	28
67	Kailali	203	117	320
68	Achham	165	158	323
69	Doti	147	10	157
70	Bajura	74	53	127
71	Bajhang	62	19	81
72	Kanchanpur	91	53	144
73	Dhadeidhura	84	35	119
74	Baitadi	52	11	63
75	Darchula	33	17	50
Total		6,991	3,690	10,681

Note: There are no casualties in Manang and Mustang districts till date.

Appendix – V

Form No. 1

Study of Internally Displaced Children in Children's Homes in Nepal
New ERA – 2005

Institutional Information

(Use this instrument to collect information on the institution from a knowledgeable and responsible person of the children's home)

General Information

Name of the institution and code: _____
(Write code no. from the institutional list)

Full Address: District: _____ *(Write code no. from the district list)*

VDC/Municipality: _____
(Write code no. from the VDC municipality list)

Ward No. _____ Tole: _____ P.O Box: _____

Telephone #: _____ Email: _____ Fax _____

Main person of the home: Mr./Ms. _____

Position in the institution: _____

Respondent's name: Mr./Ms. _____

Position in the institution: _____

Interviewer's name: Mr./Ms _____

Interview Date _____
Year Month Day

Supervisor's name: Mr./Ms _____

Date field edited _____
Year Month Day

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	When was the first displaced child admitted to this home?	<div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> </div> <div> <div>Year</div> <div>Month</div> <div>Date</div> </div>	
102	Is this home registered?	Yes.....1 No.....2	104
103	If yes, where (or with whom) is the institution registered? <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	CDO1 Social Welfare Council.....2 Rastriya Nirdeshan 20183 Child NGO Federation.....4 Kendriya Bal Kalyan Samiti.....5 Others (Specify)96	
104	What is the minimum and maximum age for admission in this home?	Minimum <div><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></div> months Maximum <div><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></div> months No minimum age limit.....995 No maximum age limit.....996	
105	Does this home prefer any particular type of children for admission?	Yes.....1 No.....2	107
106	If yes, which type of children? <i>(Probe but do not lead. Multiple response possible)</i>	Conflict affected1 Disabled2 Double orphans3 Single orphans.....4 Dalit.....5 Street children6 Male children7 Female children.....8 Children from the region/district where the home is located9 Children from poor families10 Children from families hit by natural calamities11 Deprived/disadvantaged12 Others (Specify)96	
107	Does this home discourage any particular type of children for admission?	Yes.....1 No.....2	109
108	If yes, which type of children? <i>(Probe but do not lead. Multiple response possible)</i>	Conflict affected1 Disabled2 Children whose mother and father both are alive3 Children whose mother or father is alive.....4 Dalit.....5 Street children6 Male children7 Female children.....8 Children from outside district.....9 Children with mental illness10 Children with psychological problem11 Children suffering form leprosy 12 Children from economically good family background13 Children with HIV/AIDS.....14 Others (Specify)96	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																											
109	How many staffs do you have in this home? <i>(Include full time, part time and volunteers also)</i>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Full time</th> <th>Part time</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>For care taking of children</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administrative staff</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Extra curricular activities staff (Games, exercise, dance)</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Volunteers (Nepali)</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Volunteers staff (Foreigner)</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medical staff</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Teachers</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total staff</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Full time	Part time	For care taking of children	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Administrative staff	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Extra curricular activities staff (Games, exercise, dance)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Volunteers (Nepali)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Volunteers staff (Foreigner)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Medical staff	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Teachers	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Total staff	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
	Full time	Part time																												
For care taking of children	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																												
Administrative staff	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																												
Extra curricular activities staff (Games, exercise, dance)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																												
Volunteers (Nepali)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																												
Volunteers staff (Foreigner)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																												
Medical staff	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																												
Teachers	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																												
Total staff	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																												
110	Brief history of the institution: <i>(Institutional background, objective, who started the institution, etc.)</i> _____ _____ _____																													
111	How many children did/do you have in this home? <i>(Number at the end of each year to be considered)</i> <i>(Include children who are in hostel but belong to this home)</i>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">No. of Children</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Initial year (Q.No.101)</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2059.....</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2060.....</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2061 (at present).....</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No. of Children		Initial year (Q.No.101)	<input type="text"/>	2059.....	<input type="text"/>	2060.....	<input type="text"/>	2061 (at present).....	<input type="text"/>																		
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112	In your observation, has the number of children seeking admission to this home increased, decreased or has remained the same in the last three years?	Increased 1 Decreased 2 Remained the same 3 Don't know 98	114 114 114																											
113	If increased, would you consider the reasons as conflict/non- conflict related?	Mainly conflict related reasons ... 1 Mainly non-conflict related reason 2 Don't know 98																												
114	Besides the children staying here, do you keep children in hostels/other places of this home as well?	Yes..... 1 No, we keep children only here... 2	117																											
115	In how many other places/hostels do you also house these children?	Number of places <input type="text"/>																												
116	In total how many children of this home are housed in other places/hostels?	Number of children..... <input type="text"/>																												
117	Do you keep first aid supplies at home?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2																												
118	Do you have full time medically qualified staff in this home?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2																												
119	Do you have arrangement with any medical service providers for a periodic visit in this home?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	121																											

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
120	How often do they visit in a month?	Once 1 Twice 2 Thrice 3 Four times 4 More than four times 5 Only when necessary 6 Others (Specify) 96	
121	Approximately how many children in last year have had at least one visit with medical professional for illness either inside or outside the home? (Count the child as one child if he/she has received medical service outside or inside the home at least once, but do not count vitamin A, immunization services or general check ups)	Children..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
122	Have you had any child who had suffered from serious illness within last year? (serious illness include prolonged illness, serious cut/injuries, and the conditions due to which he/she could not perform his/her routine exercises normally)	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	125
123	How many children had such serious illness during last 12 months?	Number..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
124	Were you able to provide necessary medical care to all of them?	Yes, all of them 1 Yes, most of them 2 Yes, about half of them 3 Yes, only a few of them 4 None of them 5	
125	What provision/s has the house made for the vitamin A services for the children aged 6 to 59 months?	Has done nothing 1 Coordinated with the government health service providers to come to the homes according to the specified schedule 2 Children from the home are taken to the centers according to the specified schedule 3 Others (Specify) 96 No children aged 6-59 months .. 97	
126	Do you have special facilities or activities to create stimulating environment for pre-school children? (Aged less than 6 years)	No, such provision 1 Has kindergarten provision 2 Has a separate hall/room with materials such as toys, musical instruments and skill development materials where children are taken turn-wise 3 Have some materials but no separate room 4 Have made provisions but do not have children aged less than 6 years at present 5 We do not keep children aged less than 6 years 97 Others (Specify) 96	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
127	What provisions has the house made for the formal education of the children aged 6 years and above? (Multiple response possible)	No provision for their education 1 Have arranged for a private tutor within the home 2 Have formal education arrangement within the home 3 Have admitted the children to government school 4 Have admitted the children to private school/day scholar 5 Have admitted the children to private school/boarder 6 Have arranged their schooling in both government and private schools 7 Other (Specify) 96	129 129 129 129 129 129 129
128	Do you have provision for non-formal education/OSP classes inside or outside the home for the children who need it?	Yes 1 No 2	
129	Can you give us three major reasons for which these children are placed in this home?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____	
130	Was any of the children currently living here trafficked, or in the process of being trafficked but rescued?	No/NONE 0 Don't know 98 Number of rescued girls <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Number of rescued boys <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Total <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
131	Among your current children did anybody have the problem of substance abuse (drug, alcohol, etc.) either prior to coming to this home or during any time while they were here?	No/NONE 0 Yes, Number of children <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	
132	Did your home ever have to deal with children with psychological trauma? (Do not include children with mental illness)	Yes 1 No 2	134
133	Do you have staff or people coming from outside to deal with such children?	We have experienced staff within the home 1 We have trained staff within the home 2 Special experienced trained person coming from outside 3 Do not have trained or experienced staff 4	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
134	<p>Which of the following information do you maintain for each child?</p> <p>(Check record and encircle appropriately)</p>	<p>Information Yes No</p> <p>Name 1 2</p> <p>Age 1 2</p> <p>Sex 1 2</p> <p>Place of origin 1 2</p> <p>Family members 1 2</p> <p>Parental status 1 2</p> <p>Medical report 1 2</p> <p>Reasons for admission 1 2</p> <p>Education status 1 2</p> <p>Information of the person who brought the child to the institution 1 2</p> <p>Others (Specify) 1 2</p>	
135	<p>How long does this home look after a child?</p> <p>(Multiple response possible)</p>	<p>Not decided 1</p> <p>Upto a fixed age 2</p> <p>Till the children complete their education up to SLC 3</p> <p>Till the children are employed somewhere 4</p> <p>Till their relatives come to take them 5</p> <p>Till the children become capable enough to earn their livelihood/ work in their own farmland 6</p> <p>Till the institution gets funding support 7</p> <p>Until they can be rehabilitated into their community 8</p> <p>Till we receive support for his/her education 9</p> <p>Others (Specify) 96</p>	<p>137</p> <p>136</p> <p>137</p> <p>137</p> <p>137</p> <p>137</p> <p>137</p> <p>137</p> <p>137</p> <p>137</p> <p>137</p>
136	<p>Upto what age?</p>	<p>Not decided 0</p> <p>Age in completed years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	
137	<p>What has been your policy regarding family/community reintegration plan for the children currently living here?</p> <p>(Multiple response possible)</p>	<p>Cannot say now/no such policy 1</p> <p>None, because the institution supports only those who cannot be rehabilitated 2</p> <p>The children will be sent back to their homes once the conflict is resolved 3</p> <p>Those children who could be rehabilitated or those whose situation is improved will be sent home 4</p> <p>The children will be sent back once they complete their education and get job 5</p> <p>Those children whose parents are in custody/jail will be sent home once the parents are released 6</p> <p>Others (Specify) 96</p>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																		
138	<p>What initiatives has this home undertaken to reunite/ rehabilitate the children to their family/ community?</p> <p>(Multiple responses possible)</p>	<p>Organized meeting with family member time to time..... 1</p> <p>Monitored the conflict situation in the children's village time to time..... 2</p> <p>Checked with the community or relatives if the child could be rehabilitated in his/her own place 3</p> <p>Assessed the mentality of the children if they were willing to go home..... 4</p> <p>Has done nothing 5</p> <p>Others (Specify) 96</p>																			
139	<p>Please provide the number of children who left the home in the last 12 months for different reasons.</p> <p>(Provide number for each reason. If none put 0 in the box)</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Reasons</u></th><th><u>Number</u></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Graduated (old enough ,</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>completed education, got job)</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>United with parents/relatives</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Ran away/left without information.....</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Moved to different home</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Adopted</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Others</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Total</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Reasons</u>	<u>Number</u>	Graduated (old enough ,	<input type="text"/>	completed education, got job)	<input type="text"/>	United with parents/relatives	<input type="text"/>	Ran away/left without information.....	<input type="text"/>	Moved to different home	<input type="text"/>	Adopted	<input type="text"/>	Others	<input type="text"/>	Total	<input type="text"/>	
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140	<p>How have you been raising the resources to meet the expenses of the home in the last two years?</p> <p>(Multiple answers possible)</p>	<p>Donation from I/NGO 1</p> <p>Individual charity/ donation etc. 2</p> <p>Government..... 3</p> <p>Endowment fund 4</p> <p>Muthi daan 5</p> <p>Sponsorship..... 6</p> <p>Home/ room rent 7</p> <p>Children's mother/ father 8</p> <p>Membership fees..... 9</p> <p>Home's own internal sources 10</p> <p>Others (Specify) 96</p>																			
141	<p>Can you tell us about the major problems that you have faced so far in running this home?</p> <p>(Encircle the appropriate number for the major problems and rank them on priority basis in the box)</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Problems</u></th><th><u>No. on Priority Basis</u></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Lack of adequate fund</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>2. Lack of trained staff</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>3. Harassment by the press</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>4. Harassment by govt. officials</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>5. Lack of permanent place</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>6. Coping with ever increasing no. of displaced children.....</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>7. Frequent illnesses of children</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>8. Others (Specify)</td><td>96</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Problems</u>	<u>No. on Priority Basis</u>	1. Lack of adequate fund	<input type="text"/>	2. Lack of trained staff	<input type="text"/>	3. Harassment by the press	<input type="text"/>	4. Harassment by govt. officials	<input type="text"/>	5. Lack of permanent place	<input type="text"/>	6. Coping with ever increasing no. of displaced children.....	<input type="text"/>	7. Frequent illnesses of children	<input type="text"/>	8. Others (Specify)	96	
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**Study of Internally Displaced Children in Children's Homes in Nepal
New ERA - 2005**

OBSERVATION SHEET

General Information

Name of the institution and code: _____

--	--	--

(Write code no. from the institutional list)

Observer's name and code: _____

--	--	--

Year Month Date

Observation date _____

--	--	--	--

S No.	Questioning and Observing items	Status	Remarks												
1	Number of sleeping rooms for the children	No. of Sleeping room <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			_____										
2	Adequacy of space in sleeping room for the children	No. of comfortable rooms <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> No. of uncomfortable rooms <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					_____								
3	Adequacy/availability of sleeping materials	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Items</th> <th>Available</th> <th>Not Available</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Blanket</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mosquito net/mat</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bed</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Items	Available	Not Available	Blanket	1	2	Mosquito net/mat	1	2	Bed	1	2	_____
Items	Available	Not Available													
Blanket	1	2													
Mosquito net/mat	1	2													
Bed	1	2													
4	Cleanliness of the sleeping room	Clean 1 Unclean 2	_____												
5	Existence of entertainment room (television, carom board, music, etc)	Yes 1 No 2	_____												
6	Existence of a separate room for sick children.	Yes 1 No 2	_____												
7	Availability of first aid medicine	Yes 1 No 2	_____												
8	Existence of study room	Yes 1 No 2	_____												
9	Number of toilets for the children (pan)	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> number of toilets			_____										
10	Toilet cleanliness (overall)	Very clean 1 Satisfactory 2 Unhygienic 3	_____												

11	Kitchen cleanliness (overall)	Very clean..... 1 Satisfactory 2 Unhygienic 3	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
12	Children (overall)	Clean and tidy..... 1 Shabby /unclean 2	<hr/> <hr/>
13	General health of the children (overall)	Healthy/active..... 1 Sickly/passive..... 2	<hr/> <hr/>
14	Caretakers' behavior (overall)	Polite and gentle..... 1 Rude and loud..... 2	<hr/> <hr/>
15	Provision of playground	No playground..... 1 Has its own playground.2 It has no playground but the children are often taken to public/ private playground..... 3	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
16	Provisions of drinking water for the children	Boiled water 1 Filtered water 2 Boiled & filtered water. 3 Plain water directly from the tap 4 Plain water directly from tube well 5 Water from treatment unit like euroguard, etc..... 6 Other (specify)_____ 96	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
17	Number of meals the institution provides for the children in a day	No of main meals---- <input type="checkbox"/> No Tiffin/breakfast-- <input type="checkbox"/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
18	Provisions made to create family environment in the home for the children	No such provision..... 1 Different homes are created for certain group of children where a woman works as their mother..... 2 Brother/sister bondage created between children from upper grades and those from lower grades..... 3 The older children are taught to take care of younger ones under the observation of mother 4 Tika during Dashain is offered from senior to juniors 5 Bhaitika during Tihar is offered from girls to boys 6	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

		Children narrate story turn wise for everyone 7 Father's/Mother's day is observed inside home ... 8	
19	Overall cleanliness of the home surroundings	Clean..... 1 Moderate 2 Unhygienic 3	
20	Overall assessment of the home (Assess the homes based on the indicators about the physical facility as provided below and encircle the code accordingly)	Good 1 Moderate 2 Poor..... 3	

Use the following criteria for rating

Good

Makes available adequate and hygienic food, safe water supply, clean and adequate toilet facilities, clean and adequate clothes, basic health services, adequate space to sleep, read and play, provision of formal education, and provision of homely environment.

Moderate

Having some (if not all) of the above mentioned facilities.

Poor

Inadequate and unhygienic food, unsafe/contaminated water supply, unhygienic and inadequate toilet facilities, dirty and inadequate clothes, lack of provision for basic health services, inadequate/congested space to sleep, read and play, and no provision for education.

**Study of Internally Displaced Children in Children's Homes in Nepal
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Questionnaire to be Administered to the Caretakers of the Children

(Use this instrument for interviewing the caretaker or someone who can provide information about the child. If necessary refer to the institutional records. Do not fill this form for children who belong to the same institution but have been living in different hostels/other places.)

General Information

Name of the institution and code: _____
(Write code no. from the institutional list.)

District's name and code _____
(Write code no. from the district list.)

Name of child and serial number: _____
(To be entered by the supervisor at the end of each day. Start with no. one for each of the institution visited.)

Ethnicity: _____ (Take the code no. from the caste list and write 98 if ethnicity is not known.)

Sex: _____ 1. Male 2. Female

Name of the respondent: _____ Sex: _____ 1. Male 2. Female

Interviewer's name and code no.: Mr./Ms _____

Interview Date (year, month, date) _____

Year
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

Month
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

Day
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

Supervisor's name and code no.: Mr./Ms _____

Date field edited (year, month, date) _____

Year
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

Month
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

Day
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP
101	<p>How old is the child?</p> <p>(If the caretaker cannot mention the date of birth or current age of the child try to reach close to the actual age of the child by using various probing techniques. Age should be in months completed)</p> <p>Was age clear or estimated?</p>	<p>Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> in months</p> <p>Clearly known 1</p> <p>An estimated 2</p>		
102	<p>Place from where the child comes:</p> <p>(Probe for district's name, and mention the exact code no. from the district code list. Write 98 if no information).</p>	<p>District <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>(Write code no. from the district list)</p> <p>District don't know 98</p>		
103	<p>Duration for which the child has been at home</p> <p>(If less than one month write "00")</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> months</p>		
104	<p>What is the parental status of the child?</p> <p>(Ask separately for mother and father)</p>	<p>Status</p> <p>Alive 1</p> <p>Died (Conflict) 2</p> <p>Died (Non-conflict) 3</p> <p>Died reason not known 4</p> <p>Don't know 98</p>	<p>Father</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>98</p>	<p>Mother</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>98</p>
105	<p>Was the child's situation leading to admission to this home related to conflict?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>Don't know 98</p>		
106	<p>What are the main reasons for which the child was brought here?</p> <p>(Multiple answers possible)</p>	<p>Child abandoned by parents 1</p> <p>House burnt 2</p> <p>Property captured by someone 3</p> <p>Parent/s in custody 4</p> <p>Family is displaced due to insurgency... 5</p> <p>No insurgency event but there was likely to happen in the village due to which the family/child is displaced..... 6</p> <p>Felt need to protect the child/adolescent from being involved in insurgency 7</p> <p>Family is too poor to take care of the child..... 8</p> <p>Mother/father got remarried 9</p> <p>The child does not have mother/father 10</p> <p>The child is not accepted by his father 11</p> <p>The child suffers from mental illness. 12</p> <p>The child's parent/s suffer from mental/ other illness..... 13</p> <p>The child is disabled who could be taken good care of in the center than his home 14</p> <p>Other (Specify) 96</p> <p>Parents (both) died 97</p>		
107	<p>Does this child have brother and sister?</p> <p>(Write 98 for no information)</p>	<p>Brother <input type="text"/> Sister <input type="text"/> Total <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>If 00 or 98 go to 109</p>		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
108	If the child has siblings' their whereabouts? (Multiple response possible)	In the same center/home (together) 1 At home in the community 2 With relatives 3 Working somewhere 4 Other center/home 5 Others (Specify) 96 No idea/ don't know 98	
109	What is the level of contact of this child with the family members/close relatives?	No relatives exists 1 Close relatives exists but no contact for more than a year 2 Contact with relatives being maintained (at least one contact in a year) 3 No information about relatives 98	
110	What is the schooling status of this child? (If yes, which grade is he/she studying in?) Less than grade one= 00 Mark gradewise if the child is going to school 1A= 11	Going to formal school in grade <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Attending pre-school classes/ kindergarten classes within the home 18 Attending non-formal education 19 Not going to school 20 Too young to go to school 97	
111	Does this child have any health problem that requires ongoing medical care?	Yes 1 No 2	113
112	What is/are the problem(s)? (Multiple responses possible)	Heart problem 1 Respiratory problem 2 Water borne/filth borne disease 3 Skin problem 4 Leprosy 5 Frequent fever 6 Malnutrition related problem 7 Immunization preventable 8 Cancer 9 HIV/AIDS/STD 10 Cuts/injuries, burns 11 Mental illness, epilepsy 12 Eye, ear, nose, throat related problem 13 Jaundice, encephalitis, meningitis, malaria, Kalazar 14 Arthritis problem 15 Tumor, appendicitis 16 Others (specify) 96	
113	Does this child have disability?	Yes 1 No 2	115
114	What is/are the problem(s)? (Multiple responses possible)	Partially deaf 1 Completely deaf 2 Partially blind 3 Completely blind 4 Mild physical handicapped 5 Severe physical handicapped 6 Mentally retarded 7 Others (specify) 96	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
115	Does this child have a noticeable psychological problem? (constant worry, <i>manma peer</i>)?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	117
116	What is the problem? (Multiple response possible)	Weeps often 1 Flinches/complains of night suffocation (Jhaskine)..... 2 Feels depressed 3 Keeps quiet all the time 4 Feels very home sick 5 Prefers to stay alone..... 6 Screams all of a sudden 7 Remains afraid (feels very insecure) ... 8 Gets angry suddenly/without reason 9 Others (Specify) 96	
117	Anthropometric measurement of the child aged between 6 to 59 months? (Take length if the child is less than 24 months old, and take height if the child is 24 months or above)	Weight of child (kg)..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Length/height of child (cm) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

Tank You !